THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 307

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Security Act Opens Action To Help Aged

Most Employers Have Reported and Workers Will by Dec. 5

Begins New Epoch

26,000,000 Affected, Eventually to Reach at Least 40,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — The history-making job of assigning old-age benefit account numbers to some 26,000,000 employees under the Social Security Act has begun.

Assignment of account numbers is looked upon by Social Security Board officials as the beginning of a system that eventually will give some 40,000,000 workers assurance of a measure of comfort in their advanced years.

Applications on which employers apply for identification numbers were distributed on Nov. 16 and by Nov. 21 more than 80 per cent of the nation's 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 employers had returned the forms.

Employees, to whom forms were handed by postmen today, are expected to have their applications in the hands of their post offices by Dec. 5.

Millions Are Excluded

While approximately half of the nation's workers are filing applications, the other half will not because they are included in one of the following exempted groups: Agricultural workers, officers and men employed on ships documented under the laws of the United States or of other countries; domestic service workers in private homes; casual labor not in the course of an employer's trade or business; employees of the United States or its instrumentalities or those of states or state instrumentalities; workers coming under the railroad retirement act of 1935; and employees in nonprofit institutions organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

Winant Prepares the Way

In a radio address preparing employees for the receipt of the application blanks, John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, hailed the day as one which "workers of America will look back upon as inaugurating a newfound confidence in meeting the needs of an earned retirement." Thousands of letter carriers, he said, are today going forth "on an errand of mercy which will eventually wipe out poverty for the aged in America."

The card to be filled out by employees asks for a few simple statements such as the employee's name in full, his address, the name and address of his present employer, the employee's age, date of birth, place of birth, the full name of his father, his mother's maiden name and his color and sex.

Provisions in General

From the information gathered, an old-age benefits account will be set up for each worker. Through these accounts eligible workers upon reaching the age of 65 will receive from the United States Treasury monthly payments for the rest of their lives.

These payments will range from $10 to $85 a month, depending upon the worker's earnings between Jan. 1, 1937, to the time he is 65. Should he pass on before he is 65, a lump sum amounting to 3½ per cent of his earnings will be given to his family.

In addition to Governor Winant's nation-wide speech the Security Board has made arrangements for post offices to send representatives to shops and plants to give instructions to those filling out applications. Posters and newsreels, prepared at headquarters here, are being widely displayed this week for the benefit of applicants. A memorandum attached to each blank also gives instructions.

Some Do's and Don'ts

Do's and don'ts outlined by Governor Winant include the following:

If you happen to be overlooked, get a form at your local postoffice.

Fill out every space, writing "unknown" if the answer to any question is not known.

Use ink if possible and print the answers so they may be correctly read.

Return application to your employer, postoffice, labor organization; do not send it to Washington.

Don't lose the Social Security Account Card that will be sent you; it certifies that an account has been established for you and facilitates investigation as to how your account stands.

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Gives Europe's View

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde

Former Minister to Denmark, Who Tells Americans How They Appear to Europeans

America: As It Appears To Europeans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The wish voiced by Robert Burns that people might see themselves as others see them is realized here today through a picture Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, and former United States Minister to Denmark, has offered to public gaze. It shows "the average foreigner" as seeing the United States as a land of gangsters armed with automatic pistols, prison camps, marathon dancers, flagpole sitters and extremely wealthy men and women.

European newspapers and American motion pictures were largely responsible for this, Mrs. Rohde told students of the Katherine Gibbs School in Park avenue yesterday. She recalled that she and officials in Denmark, Sweden and Finland had made a scrapbook of news originating in the United States and printed in those countries.

"We found that 70 per cent of the items dealt with crime, thus presenting a completely incorrect picture of America," she said. "One of the Danish papers, basing its estimate on the report of known criminals in one large city, said there were 600,000 dangerous criminals in the United States. The writer arrived at this conclusion by multiplying the number of criminals in one large city by every large city."

The "average American" living abroad is not typical of the "really average American" Mrs. Rohde held, and does not introduce the United States accurately.

"The really average American is a resident of a small city who is civic minded and charitable toward local as well as international needs," she said. "He would be respected in foreign countries."

A.F. of L. Vote Upholds Action Against Lewis

Suspension of CIO Group Made Indefinite by Convention Ballot

Door Left Open

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA Fla., Nov. 24—Indefinite suspension of John L. Lewis and a million trade unionists allied with him in the Committee for Industrial Organization, was voted here today by the American Federation of Labor.

While continuing the current split in organization, the decision leaves the door open for conciliation.

The vote of 21,679 to 2043 gave a larger victory to the leaders of the A. F. of L. than their opponents had expected and left friends of the C. I. O. in the convention disappointed. They had expected 4000 votes.

Labor Cause Weakened

Confirmation of the absence of unity in the labor movement will weaken labor in seeking legislation from Congress at the coming session and will give President Roosevelt more control over labor measures, it is commented by Washington legislative observers here.

The convention rejected Mr. Lewis' demand for immediate lifting of the temporary suspension as a prerequisite to negotiation, by ordering that suspension remain in effect until agreement is gained and the gap closed. As means to that purpose, a special committee on meditation is perpetuated.

However, should events turn sharply away from peace and demand drastic dealing, the executive council of the A. F. of L. was authorized to call a special convention.

All acts of the executive council, which invoked the suspension last September without specific authorization of the constitution, were endorsed.

Middle-of-Road Policy

These were recommendations of the resolutions committee. The convention took the middle of the road. At one extreme were those who demanded expulsion for C. I. O. unions The other end of the scale was occupied by peace-at-any-price delegates, who wanted to win unity by taking back the 10 insurgent unions on their own terms.

Many of those who preferred expulsion discarded their personal feelings for the more moderate program. The plan accepted by the convention is credited with these advantages:

1. It saves the labor movement from a "civil war" and does not widen the present break.
2. It furnishes opportunity for a compromise.
3. It saves the A. F. of L. from taking the onus of having caused an irrevocable split.
4. It accomplishes all that eviction would have done.

Both factions have been anxious to avoid responsibility in the eyes

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British Query On Barcelona Draws Blank

Fascists Name Four Other Ports Where Shipping Will Be Safe

Arms Ban Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24 — Gen. Francisco Franco's reply to the British request for a safety zone for shipping to be established at Barcelona in the event of a fascist bombardment, is regarded in Downing Street today as quite unsatisfactory.

With the politeness traditional in diplomatic circles, however, Downing Street professes to see in the Franco note not a refusal but merely t statement of the existing position courteously setting forth for Britain's information what safety zones already have been established at Cartagena, Alicante and Tarragona. The British Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Henry Chilton, therefore has been directed to say thank you and to renew his enquiry about Barcelona.

New British Measures

Meanwhile, a full report of the measures which Britain proposes to take, both to prevent British ships from participating in arms traffic and to protect them from interference by either the Socialist Government or the rebel forces outside the three-mile limit, has been communicated to the representative of the Burgos Junta at Hendaye, France.

It is becoming increasingly evident that if General Franco takes the hint and promises to act as a belligerent is expected to do, the British Government will recognize that a state of belligerency exists.

Misgivings

At the same time the report that a rebel cruiser has sunk a foreign merchantman causes serious misgivings. It is pointed out that international law forbids the sinking of foreign merchantmen, even if a blockade is established.

The utmost General Franco would be entitled to do, unless the foreign vessel resisted, would be to arrest the ship and take it before a prize court on the charge of carrying contraband.

Madrid Allegations

Meanwhile the British have heard with considerable reserve the Spanish Government's allegations that German warships are assisting rebels on the sea.

German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop's return to Berlin today, however, is understood to have been planned some time ago and not to be due to the Spanish situation. It is expected that he will report to Reichsführer Hitler Britain's refusal to have any second thoughts on the German plan for a united front against Bolshevism.

France With Britain On Denying Fascists Right to Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 24—The French Navy has received orders to take all necessary steps to protect France's ships in Spanish waters outside the three-mile limit, it is officially confirmed here today. Carrying out its policy of keeping closely parallel with Britain, the French Government has now announced that "not having recognized as a belligerent the Government of General Franco, France cannot admit as valid any blockade established by the insurgents."

In the Government's opinion the Burgos Government does not have sufficient vessels at its disposal to apply and to enforce a blockade.

Thus, France's policy, as was already foreseen, is being modeled almost exactly after that announced by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in the Commons yesterday. In government circles, however, it is not generally believed a law will be passed here making it illegal for French vessels to be used to transport arms to Spain. The reason given is that unlike England, France has direct railway communication with Spain, and most of the commerce with Spain goes by rail.

Volunteer army repulses fascist drive in Madrid: Page 5.

Mexico to Mediate Threatened Strike Of 16,000 Oil Men

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Government announced Nov. 22 an effort to mediate the projected strike of 16,000 oil workers which may prove a decisive factor in Mexican labor's fight to socialize industry under newly-enacted wealth distribution legislation.

Labor Secretary Genaro Vasquez took personal charge of the mediation efforts and summoned representatives of employers and labor to meet with him today.

The strike called for next Sunday would affect 17 oil-producing and distributing companies, most of them British or American-controlled and with an estimated foreign investment of $350,000,000.

A single issue is involved: Refusal of the companies to accept the oil workers syndicate's far-reaching draft of a blanket labor contract to govern the industry as a basis for negotiations. The oil workers demand pay for 365 days a year but want to work only 220 days and want the employers to buy the ticket to any place in the world selected by an employee for his vacation.

Italy Welcomes Hungary's Leaders

Horthy Stresses Long Friendship With Official Visit

Hailed at Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 24—With the arrival here today of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, for a state visit to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, will be staged a public demonstration of the gratitude of the Hungarian people toward Italy for its unfailing support of Hungarian nationalist claims.

Official recognition of Italy's Ethiopian Empire is also to be made part of the Hungarian tender of friendship through the head of its Government.

The Hungarian regent is accompanied by Premier Koloman Daranyi and Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya.

The King and Queen of Italy, with Premier Mussolini and his Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, met them at the station.

Long Collaboration

No two other countries in Europe can point to a longer record of unbroken friendship and intimate political collaboration than Hungary and Italy. The postwar history of these two nations is a succession of political pacts, trade agreements and general understanding.

Ever since Count Stefan Bethlen, the former Hungarian Premier, initiated the series of political talks with the Fascist Dictator, it has been the custom of every Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, as well as of many other distinguished Hungarian statesmen, to call upon the Duce and to seek his advice on the problems concerning their country and Central Europe in general. The practical results of these meetings are the Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation and Arbitration concluded on April 5, 1927, various commercial agreements, and the political and economic Rome Protocols between Italy, Austria and Hungary signed in Rome on March 17, 1934, and considerably amplified two years later.

The importance of Italo-Hungarian friendship cannot be overestimated. It is the fulfillment of the traditional postwar Italian policy toward Hungary which evidenced itself immediately after the Armistice. It is the outcome of the Duce's successful struggle to supplant the French influence in the Balkans and in the countries of the former Austrian Empire.

Watchful Over Danube

Italy has always looked upon France's efforts to secure political ascendancy in the Danubian zone as an attempt to bar Italian influence in that very sector where Italy believed she ought to have a privileged position.

As the country which was most instrumental in causing the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, she considered herself entitled to assume the political leadership of the states which were formed or aggrandized after the defeat of the Central Powers. Having failed in this scheme, Italy joined hands with those states—foremost among them being Hungary—which, like herself, considered themselves to have been unjustly treated in the Peace Set-

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Keystone

Admiral Nicholas Horthy

Hungarian Regent Now on Visit to Italy

World Trade Prospects for U. S. Held Most Promising in Years; Many Factors Enter Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Despite the European situation, not since the days before 1929 have there been more promising signs on the horizons of world trade for the United States.

Though barriers erected during the period of most extreme trade hostility—which began even before 1929 and intensified at the depths of the depression, though autarchy and desire for military self-sufficiency still interfere seriously with the flow of raw materials and goods, there are several important movements under way intended to lay in part the economic bases for political peace.

First, and nearest at hand, is the American reciprocal treaty system. Already 14 agreements have been concluded with countries which normally account for some 37 per cent of total American foreign trade. Negotiations are under way with several others, and preliminary steps are being taken in Washington for an agreement with the United States' best customer, Great Britain.

Must Be Hastened

These steps must be hastened to conclude before the trade agreements act expires on June 12, 1937. But before that date, the Administration intends to ask Congress to extend the act. After the favoring verdict the voters apparently gave when the issue was raised in the presidential campaign, there is expected to be no insuperable difficulty in extending the authority in some form.

Next in interest is the Buenos Aires conference. Emphasizing its importance, Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was leaving this week to fly to the Argentine capital, there to pursue trade contacts. Expansion of inter-American commerce has many advantageous angles: access to needed raw materials for the United States in return for a sure market in manufactured goods; a wider neutral trading area in the event of war abroad; possibility of striking a blow against the towering trade restrictions that have grown up on this continent.

Significant Meeting

Of great potential significance is the conference of all textile countries, called for Washington about April 5, 1937. This, the first official world economic or labor conference held in the United States since 1919 is directed in the terms of its invitation to consider: "All those aspects of the industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in the industry." Improvement of such conditions—wages and hours—is considered to be the best way of reducing "unfair" or unequal competition between nations with very different standards.

The problem is greatly complicated because of the wide divergence in labor standards, with the United States at the top, Europe next, and Asia at the bottom. But for the first time in many years the problem is being tackled frontally.

In a concrete approach to the externals of the same textile problem, a group of American textile leaders leaves within a few days for Japan, there to confer on the possibility of working out a "gentleman's agreement" limiting exports of Japanese cotton goods to the United States. This group, headed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the American Cotton Textile Institute, is taking up the job of diplomacy which the State Department found ultimately impossible to fulfill.

Negotiations Failed

Negotiations between the American and Japanese governments failed to control the shipments which American manufacturers objected to, a 42 per cent tariff increase last summer was equally ineffective, so the manuacturers are taking direct action.

Of broader immediate importance in restoring exchange of commodities between countries is the tripartite financial understanding between Great Britain, France, and the United States. Thus undertaking, to hold respective currencies within narrow margins of fluctuation has already made a perceptible contribution to improving trade, and is expected to be the major factor in the new movement. It was reported from Amsterdam today that the Netherlands had joined the tripartite agreement, and numerous other countries are already giving it practical co-operation.

The tense European situation distinctly affects economic relationships but in two directions. On the one hand, the crisis increases rivalries and tends to heighten trade barriers, as countries like Germany and Italy strive toward self-sufficiency, cutting their imports to the barest minima. But other nations—now illustrated by Great Britain and France—are rushing their rearmament, and hence have become heavier importers. Britain's purchases in the United States have swollen appreciably because of re-

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Funding Plan To Aid Arming In Debt Move?

Paris and Rome Expected to Ask Washington to Reopen Parley

Both Need Cash

Law Barring Loans to Debtors a Barrier; Nations Sign Monetary Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Three more governments—Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands—are today members of the Anglo-Franco-American monetary pact, and because of a change in the accord, the way is now open for numerous other countries to join.

Coincident with this broadening of financial stability, come more concrete reports that both Italy and France are anxious to raise the war-debts issue again in order to remove the financial disabilities they now suffer in the American money markets under the Johnson Amendment.

Both Nations Need Cash

France needs funds to finance its rearmament program. Italy is anxious for a loan to develop its new East African empire. New York is one of the few places in the world where investment money is to be found, although there might be some question of how many dollar investors would be anxious to let their money go abroad if they knew the specific uses to which it may be put.

But in both cases, big interest rates and elaborate governmental guarantees probably would be applied, while the money on the surface would be for civil purposes in either France or Italy. It would, however, free other money for re-arming and imperial purposes. The Johnson Amendment, which rigidly bars loans to defaulting countries, is thus the main incentive to reopening the debt situation.

Gold for Export

Hitherto the tri-partite agreement has been limited in effect to countries with stabilization funds, for the three governments were bound to sell goods only to countries with some form of exchange equalization or stabilization fund. Henceforth, gold will be sold for immediate export or earmarking to treasuries or fiscal agencies of all governments who are likewise offering gold for sale under similar conditions.

The gradually broadening monetary agreement is seen as the most hopeful instrument for economic normalcy now on the world horizon. Not only does the agreement protect the recently devalued currencies, like France and its colleagues in the former gold bloc which have now joined the accord, but it works to reduce impediments to world trade.

The tri-partite agreement was praised by the foreign trade convention which met last week in Chicago, and generally has been hailed as a long step back toward steady currencies and freer interchange of goods.

Others May Join

The change to permit the interchange of gold with treasuries and fiscal agents of foreign countries in place of the previous restriction to stabiliation funds came about because Belgium has no such fund. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the agreement, said he thought the change would "permit other countries—who had sounded us out—to come in," but he declined to name the countries.

Coincident with the gold announcement, Secretary Morgenthau said that on Dec. 7 the Treasury would announce details of a $1,187,000,000 refinancing operation which will complete the Government's money needs through January and February, keep the Treasury out of the money markets for that period, and "clear the decks" for any action the Federal Reserve Board may take toward control of the $2,272,000,000 in excess reserves in American banks.

Some of these obligations to be refunded in December are being redeemed two months in advance of maturity with the specific purpose of leaving January and February for Federal Reserve Board operations to control the wellsprings of inflation —excess reserves in American banks, which have been largely produced through vast government borrowing against bond issues which in turn constitute the basis for creation of new money by the banks.

Stabilization Step

The inclusion of the three lesser members of the French gold bloc in the tri-partite monetary agreement was described by Secretary Morgenthau as "another step forward toward international stabilization." Adherence to the agreement by Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, he said, "means no devaluation wars on their part." He added that the arrangement was "the best way under present world conditions to protect both our internal and our external prosperity," and that it ought to make both "the inflow and the outflow of gold faster."

The agreement was approved by President Roosevelt in principle just before he left for Buenos Aires, Arg., and had since passed on its details.

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Deputy Rene Richard announced today that he would propose reopening negotiations looking to the payment of the war debt to the United States in the French Chamber of Deputies Nov. 26.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Nov. 24

Snow—Old-Fashioned Winter in New England

The giants of the frost shake their shaggy heads over New England, which is blanketed in the first considerable snowfall of the year. Yet not entirely fled is Proserpina, for under an automobile parked for several months in his yard, Edward Duffy of Hartford, discovers three purple violets against the snow.

Relief—Lightened by Job Revival

Visible today is a tendency for business and the Government to meet each other half way.

Illustrative of the Government's tendency to heed the importunities of business is the pruning of relief rolls now apparently under way. In New York the relief reduction program results in the elimination of 3000 persons. Further paring is promised; and it is welcomed generally, when it bespeaks transfer of workers from relief to genuine self-support.

Matched with this Government program of pacification are the proffers of co-operation by the United States Chamber of Commerce in the re-employment of the 4,000,000 unemployed wage earners; the verbal support for high wages and steady employment by Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber, and the defense of the social security measure by P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Peace—Bright Prospects Reported

Peace workers, who have seen their forces disorganized and confused by disruptive world events, speak with renewed courage.

Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, and Malcolm W. Davis, associate director of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, reach New York from Europe. They seem to concur in the opinion that Europe confronts a period of peace protracted enough to allow the powers to resolve their economic and political deadlock. Mr. Buell insists that President Roosevelt has it within his power to mediate successfully among the nations.

The Buenos Aires Peace Conference of 20 American republics receives a symbolic incentive to its deliberations, as a result of the Nobel peace award to Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas of Argentina, who will preside over the conference.

Strike—Voyagers Marooned at Hawaii Taken Off

The national maritime strike proves the unwitting playwright of a dramatic little scene thousands of miles from the American coast. For nearly a month 447 persons have been marooned in Honolulu by crews that heeded the strike call thousands of miles away. Last night the Matson liner Monterey cautiously steamed to within two miles of Honolulu. It was taking no chances with its own crew, which might conceivably strike if it went ashore. A big pineapple barge soon drew close and tenders swiftly transferred the modern Robinson Crusoes from the barge to the liner, the work being carried out under a lemon-colored tropical moon and the ship's searchlight.

Unrest—Many Strike in France; a Few in England

France and Great Britain witness a series of strikes, but for widely varying causes.

In France, many workers were swift to grasp the suicide of Minister

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Living' Constitution Held Out of Place Among Archives

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Shall the original copies of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence be transferred to the impressive new shrine designed for them in the new Archives Building? Or shall they remain in the Library of Congress, where they have been on display since 1924?

This ticklish alternative faces Congress at its next session. A special law is required to make the change.

To consider factors that enter into the question the shrine in the Archives Building was completed with the hanging of two 14 by 37 foot murals, painted by Barry Faulkner of New York. One represents the acceptance of the Declaration; and the other, of the Constitution. More than 50 early American statesmen, instrumental in drawing up the documents, are depicted.

Archives officials are confident that public opinion will turn toward the stately hall as the proper depository.

Longer on View

On the other hand, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, director general of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, lets it be known that he will fight for retention of the two manuscripts in the Library of Congress. He gives two reasons:

First, the Library is open each evening until 10 p. m., while the Archives Building is scheduled to close at 4:30.

Secondly, to him the word "archives" denotes something no longer in use. He wants the Constitution and the Declaration to be classed as living documents.

Both sides are hopeful that the question will be settled before the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution in September, 1937.

Imposing

The shrine in the Archives Building stands in a large semi-circular hall just inside the main entrance. Bronze cases with air-proof glass are provided for the documents. At night they would be protected by a tall grill fence and an electric "eye."

Although the shrine on the second floor of the Library is less pretentious, guards there testify to no lack of visitors. "Ever since the Supreme Court threw out the NRA, everybody that comes in wants to know where the Constitution is," said one of them. "A lot of people used to pass by without noticing it much, but now they all want to get a good look."

Copies

In connection with the forthcoming sesquicentennial, Mr. Bloom is staging a campaign to get every city in the country to put a shrine in their own libraries. Each would be furnished with a copy of the two documents, to be continuously displayed to the public. He also has plans to put copies in aluminum frames in every schoolroom in the nation.

Meteor Flirts With Flier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Pilot James Woods, route manager of the MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Company, had the most surprising experience of his flying career, war service included, on his last inspection flight over the Derby-Perth air route.

He was completing the section from Carnarvon to Broome when dusk overtook him about 40 miles south of Broome. The darkness deprived him of an opportunity to mark the spot of a most interesting natural phenomenon.

"Jim," who is well known for his direct description of any experience, tells this true tall story vividly.

"About 7 o'clock I was surprised to see my machine brilliantly lighted up, with a bluish kind of light. I looked at my engines and as I slightly banked by plane I saw the trail of a meteor at about what I estimated to be about 600 yards away from me.

"The appearance of the mysterious body was brilliant, and quite lighted up the gathering darkness. I saw the body strike the ground quite near to the coast, and could not fail to observe the long reddish tail, showing in sharp contrast with the whitish brilliance.

"For apparently three or four miles around the country was lighted up, darkness recurring with striking suddenness as the meteoric body struck the ground.

"When I arrived at Broome, people awaiting the arrival of the plane told me they had seen the meteor, and advised me such objects of late had been appearing rather frequently, one man telling me he had actually heard down in the Roebuck country to the south the thud of the meteor hitting the earth."

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STEAK or CHOPS
you should ask for
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the mystery of the leftover CAKE

Why didn't the family appreciate that good cake? The forks may be the answer. Tarnished silver, you know, ruins appetite appeal. It looks unappetizing and even tastes unpleasant.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Chilean Social Legislation Found to Cause Budget Upset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean budget for 1937, submitted to Congress by Finance Minister Gustavo Ross, reveals that the cost of public administration continued to rise, as a result of the continued development of and experiments in social service.

For next year there is an estimated expenditure of 1,395,603,000 pesos, practically double the average of pre-inflationary times, and an increase of 104,000,000 on that of the current budget. For purposes of foreign comparison, the date of exchange today is 20, as compared with a par of 8 pesos to the dollar.

In submitting his fourth consecutive budget, Señor Ross confessed that he had exhausted the tributary powers of the country; and he told Congress that if the present rate of spending continued, only restricted expenditures could fulfill the ideal of a balanced budget.

From Nitrate Days

Señor Ross has been in charge of national finance during the period of revenue transition. He has seen nitrate, which financed practically the whole public economy for half a century, disappear as a revenue factor; and simultaneously he has been faced with the task of reconciling Chileans to a burden of taxation.

Roughly speaking, before the success of synthetic competition, Chile's export tax on nitrate accounted for 90 per cent of state revenue; of next year's estimates, totaling 1400 millions, nearly 1200 millions will come from direct or indirect taxation. His difficulties have been further complicated by the penalties of inflation and the demand of his compatriots for social progress.

Revolt Against Sales Levy

The cornerstone of the first three years of Ross financing was the two per cent sales tax, but a commercial revolt, especially on the part of retailers, put an end to this. During the past year there has been a surcharge of 5 per cent on imports and 5 per cent on "first transactions" in internal trade.

There is a swelling tide of protests against these substitute taxes. The "first transaction" tax was imposed because one of the objections against the old 2 per cent sales tax was that it recurred several times on one product.

Indirect taxation affects a large variety of products, manufacturers and services. When added to the numerous import charges to protect budding national industry these make the burden for the average citizen fairly heavy.

Income Tax

Income taxation, judged by figures only, is not so severe as in Europe and the United States. In practice, however, it works out more, because the taxable minimums remain at the old rate, despite the fact that the gold value of the currency has been reduced to one-quarter and there has been a considerable rise in living costs. Taxation commences at 2 per cent on a minimum monthly salary of 400 pesos, thereafter being graduated into different categories. This minimum has been substantially reduced, when compared with the peso's purchasing power.

Compulsory Salary Increase

The budget estimates coincide with a bill, officially characterized as urgent, which will make salary increases compulsory for all classes of private employees. The increases will be graduated according to income, ranging from 50 per cent more for the minimum monthly amount of 300 pesos to 5 per cent. A 25 per cent increase has already been accorded public officials, and legislation is threatened employers of factory and manual labor unless minimum rates are also adopted by them.

The Government will use compulsion where persuasion fails, "because the cost of living has increased as a result of peso devaluation." In order not to penalize those employers who have conceded more pay, the standard rates for increase may be based on an agreed back date.

Increased 1937 expenditures, as shown by the Ross budget, are accounted for by the following extras: 12½ millions for colonization; 10 millions for roads; 13 millions for augmented army conscription; 8 millions for the navy; 4 millions for aviation; 11 millions for charities; and 3 millions for workers' insurance.

On the revenue side, the only outstanding change is the loss of the unemployed impost, representing 13 millions which the Government did not wish to lose; but it was impossible to continue this when the number of jobless on the state registers had dwindled to an insignificant 5000.

Estimates

The principal department estimates, in millions of pesos, are: Ministry of Interior, 271; Education, 236; Finance, 182; Production, 180; Army, 183; Navy, 178; Air, 38; Foreign Affairs, 60; and Public Health, 84.

Señor Ross reminded Congress that the passion for social progress could not be carried beyond the bounds of the country's economic possibilities. It was impossible to complicate national production by further taxation, he said, while appealing for a speeding up of the report of the commission appointed by Congress to reorganize the public services. This body was set up to recommend the reduction, suppression or fusion of public offices, to reduce government costs.

Foundation Aids German Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Announcement that the Rockefeller Foundation had granted $655,000 to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Germany for the completion of two research laboratories was made today.

"The world of natural science is without flags or frontiers," Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the foundation, said, "but it is possible that the foundation would not have made the grant if it could have anticipated present conditions in Germany."

Mr. Fosdick's comment was considered here with reference to the distinguished scholars who have been dropped from the staff of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute since the National Socialist Government assumed power in Germany.

Funds with which to augment the institute's research facilities were solicited from the Rockefeller organization before 1930. Two research laboratories—one for the study of cellular physics and the other for research in theoretical physics—were decided upon, and sites for both institutions were found at Berlin-Dahlem, a Berlin suburb.

Co-operation by the present German Government has enabled the institute to complete its part of the agreement, according to information here.

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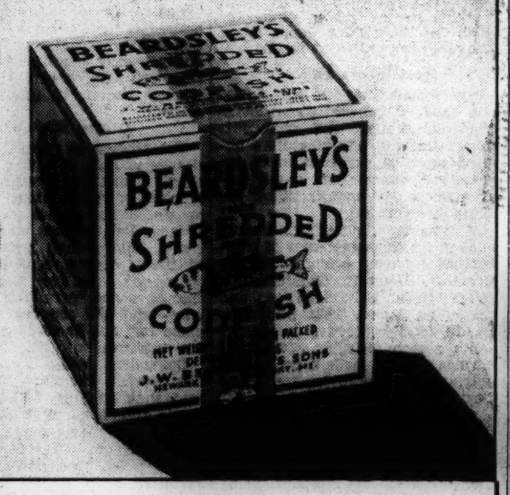

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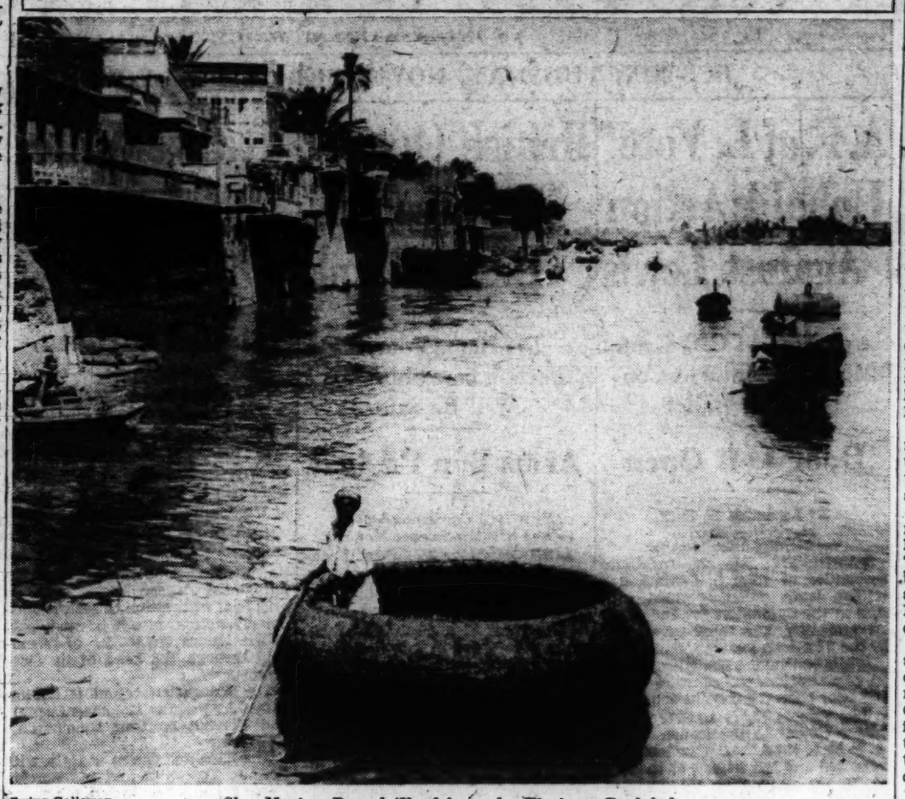


Ewing Galloway — Slow-Moving Round 'Kurfa' on the Tigris at Baghdad

Baghdad Today Must Live in Fancy

Shriveled, Gray-Brown Peeling Alone Remains of City Once Watered by Rose Streams and Packed With Rubies Like a Pomegranate—Arabs' Empire Swept to Power and Culture—Crusaders Lured to Rescue Holy Land

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD, Iraq—By whatsoever route you travel to Baghdad, whether by train, along the Tigris River or by autobus across the desert, your first impression, as you enter the drab, rather squalid city, is that it was hardly worth coming to see.

Although it sits astride a great and fruitful stream, it is dry and filled with dust. Through its maze of sinuous and tangled streets, runs but a single straight thoroughfare. Baghdad is a shriveled, shrunken town of grayish brown.

Of all the fabled sights, none but the Tigris remains, and one evening as I stood beside this old, old stream, I stooped and caught an unwitting ripple that was whispering a secret to its companion.

Then pressing it in my palm, I said, three times, Medinat-as-Salam, which is the Arabic name of Baghdad. That was the formula which made my little wavelet unlock the past. The curtains of the centuries rolled up and the never-resting Tigris carried "The City of Peace" before me in a pageant of glory.

The Arabian Empire

I looked back 1200 years and saw three concentric walls appear upon the plain, enclosing a new city that was to be the seat of a new empire, the center of a new civilization and the glory of an Arab age.

Tribes of lean nomads and tireless camel drivers had been united by a stern, religious leader, Mohammed, and had swept up from the sands of Arabia to subdue the world.

With one impact they had overwhelmed two empires that had divided the nations between them. Rome in its decadence sought safety in disastrous flight, and Persia was swallowed up. Desert men then seized the world's best gardens, and nomads moved into mansions.

After that, Arab armies marched east and west and north. One stopped in Gibraltar's shade, taking Spain and Africa as its reward; one lighted its camp fires on the beautiful blue Bosporus and set up its banners in half the proud cities of Asia Minor; by land and by sea the Arab triumphed.

Mansur Seeks a Site

Only a divided and backward Europe remained beyond their sway; the Far East, and Africa beyond the deserts. Athens was in ruins, Rome's sun had set, Babylonia's towers were desolate. These Arabs held in their full-skirted laps the bulk of the wealth and power and culture of mankind. Their time had come to rule, to gather treasures and impose their will. And they wished to build a home suited to their new station.

The family then heading the Arab empire was that of Abbas, and its chief was a bold warrior-builder, named Mansur. He had his wise men search the earth for a site; and finally decided to erect his new city on the alluvial plain where one of the first human cultures had developed, in the neighborhood of Babylon, Ur, Kish, and old Akkad.

The Holy Land
Forty-seventh of 51 Articles

Outshining Babylon

The new capital was to outshine Queen Babylon and be a worthy seat for the successor of Sargon, Cyrus, and Alexander. And this it proved to be—a city of a thousand wonders, of fairy tales in gold and ivory, of grand gestures, uncounted wealth, extensive learning, philosophy, and music.

What knights might dream of and emperors aspire to, what beautiful ladies might request, philosophers demand and lovers sing of, was here in Baghdad.

The West came east from Spain, the East came west from India, the South came up from Arabia, the North came down from Constantinople, and all gave their gifts to Baghdad.

Its mansions made actuality surpass visions. Rose water flowed through channels in flower-filled gardens, where colored lights suffused high fountains that fell in silver mist or snow white foam. Artificial trees of silver trunks and golden branches stood at palace doorways. Little saffron birds with eyes of jewels and voices made of springs sat amid lapis lazuli leaves to cuckoo guests a metallic welcome.

When the great men gave parties, sweet-scented rose leaves covered the corridors, caravans brought bags of snow from distant peaks for sherbet, and gifts were bestowed with a lavishness that would make modern millionaires seem miserly.

Heyday of Poets

Poets would vie in praising the gallantry of hosts and the beauty of fair hostesses. For a single verse that caught the ear of a sheik and showed prospects of capturing the fancy of a fawning public, a favorite flatterer would receive a farm, a palace, enough gold to build a yacht, or a whole establishment of slaves.

Baghdad, in its prime, rivaled the fabled splendors of cities in all time. The triple-walled capital of Caliph Mansur, with his own palaces in the inner circle, the townspeople in the next zone, and soldiers between the two outer rings of stone, had overflowed and poured into the plain on both sides of the river. It grew as an army's camp, from hour to hour, erecting palaces instead of tents. Two million people gathered there and made Baghdad the world's chief metropolis. Charlemagne then had no fixed capital and the Europe he ruled was a barbarous land, compared with the Arab's realm.

In the time that passed from Mansur, the founder, to his gracious and splendid grandson, Harun al-Rashid, the Caliph of Arabian Nights Tales, Baghdad had been transformed into the center of the world's attention. There came trade such as Tyre and Ur and Carthage had not known. The splendor of Queen Babylonia was outshone.

In Baghdad bristled the might of Rome and Nineveh, and there was culture, natural science, history and literature such as no other city of that time could boast. The torches of other cities had been blown or dimmed, so men looked to Baghdad for light.

The "Home of Wisdom" maintained there in lavish style by a verse-writing Caliph was one of the most elaborate centers of learning founded by any empire to that day. It studied stars and numbers, geography and drugs, plants and animals, and brought Arabian poetry to its apex.

Age of Chivalry

Poetry, indeed, was the supreme mark of this age. Poetry in gold and silver, in gowns and kerchiefs, in courts and palaces. Poetry, too, in government and social conduct. Harun was called the Just. A better title would have been Harun the Gallant.

Chivalry and not right prevailed. Poetry and not logic. All men yearned to be knights, all women "ladies." To his favorites Harun would give whole cities as mere paltry favors; on a humble guest he would bestow a fortune.

One day a minister would rule the world, and the next, sit in jail. 'Twas fairy tales, splendid caprice, steel hands in scented gloves of silk, rosebushes hiding dungeons, magnanimous despots and gracious tyranny. A Caliph might rob 10,000,000 unseen toilers, and then give his own gold ring or silken robe to a poor suppliant.

Brilliance That Faded

Very little of Baghdad's brilliance has shone through following ages or cast light on man's great problems. It came and went as a fairy tale, as a ring you rub to call a genie.

But for that entrancing story which Harun al-Rashid wrote in rose-water rivulets and golden groves, let us give him thanks. We cannot regret that once such fantasies came true, and men lived poetry.

Behind the romance were many dire realities, one of which was that the Arabs had taken Jerusalem and had impelled whole hosts of boys and men from Europe toward one of Baghdad's lands, toward Palestine, in the Crusades.

Italo-Hungarian Moves Stir Roumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Political confusion in Roumania has been increased by the recent warm defense by Premier Mussolini of Italy of Hungary's strivings toward treaty revision.

The Duce's advocacy of revisionism is, of course, not new, but he expressed himself more strongly than usual in his speech at Milan and by sending his Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to Vienna and Budapest to express Italy's solidarity with the revisionist states. Premier Mussolini, himself, interpreted these visits as an outpouring of the sympathy of the Italian people for Hungary.

Roumanian politicians are embarrassed because there has been a growing tendency here to seek friendly relations with Italy. Italy is a sister Latin nation, as well as a sister in arms and, in addition, has introduced a political regime pleasing to Roumania's nationalists.

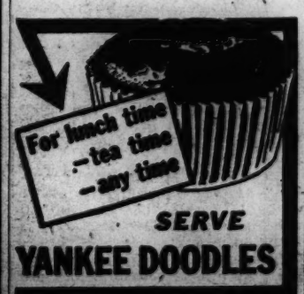
But now these people have lost their base of support, for both Italy and Germany have declared themselves in favor of treaty revision. That is, they are against Roumania, for revision means that Roumania must give up territory. When the Duce champions "justice for Hungary," it means very explicitly that he advocates Roumania's giving something to Hungary.

If Italy were to help Hungary regain her lost territory, who could help this country? Russia. But there could be nothing in the world so humiliating for Roumanian fascists as to expect aid from Moscow. Besides, Russian help is by no means certain. The Roumanians are beginning to feel very much isolated.

Italy supports Hungary's aspirations to take territory away from Roumania. Germany openly applauds such sentiments. And Bulgaria, quietly, though ardently, adds her claims to those of Hungary. If Budapest claims thousands of square miles back, Bulgaria claims hundreds; if Hungary wants to restore Transylvania from Roumania, Bulgaria wants to restore Dobrudja. Roumania's feeling of isolation is not without a cause.

And Italy seems to have one more item in its plan which vitally affects Roumania. The Duce, while supporting Hungarian claims against Roumania, offers friendship to Yugoslavia. In other words he is thought to be attempting to break up the Little Entente, and to win away Roumania's vital ally. At least that's the way Bucharest interprets Premier Mussolini's frequent offers of friendship to Yugoslavia.

Political circles here and the whole press are deeply concerned. If the whole of Central Europe, excepting Czechoslovakia alone, comes out for treaty revision, what can Roumania do? And within her borders are 5,000,000 non-Roumanians. So, many people here are asking "How can Roumania defend itself from 5,000,000 revisionists within and 14,000,000 without?"



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New Yorkers Urged to Buy $27,829,500 World Fair Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The campaign to sell $27,829,500 in debentures of the New York World's Fair Corporation to finance the observance here in 1939 of the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States was under way today. Aid of metropolitan business organizations was pledged to support the project.

Three thousand volunteers have been organized to distribute the bonds at the rate of $1,000,000 a day to individuals, commercial and industrial organizations who are expected to benefit from the estimated $1,000,000,000 in revenues that the holding of the fair is hoped to bring New York city.

Fully registered and issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, the debentures bear 4 per cent interest, payable on Jan. 1 and July 1, and are to mature in 1941.

The sales campaign opened last night with a message from President Roosevelt describing the project as "a challenge to all Americans who believe in the destiny of this nation," and assurance from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia that the project was certain of success.

New York City, Mayor LaGuardia announced, would spend $7,000,000 directly and $10,000,000 more indirectly for the success of the fair. Other governments, he added, would increase the total to $28,000,000, so that private bondholders would see their funds matched dollar for dollar.

"If you stop to consider, that doesn't represent the entire investment of the World's Fair, because private exhibitors will put up three times that amount in the construction of their own exhibition buildings," he continued. "So here you have the opportunity of aiding the city, aiding the state, aiding your country, because this is a national fair—it isn't local in any sense of the word—by the mere loaning of $28,000,000 in an investment of over $100,000,000. You simply can't lose on a proposition of that sort."

Preparation of traffic arteries to the fair site in Flushing Meadows, Queens, will include construction of a new bridge across the East River to facilitate the movement of vehicles to and from New England points, Mayor LaGuardia announced.

Construction of the fair grounds already is under way, changing what was once an area of ash dumps and swamp to the solid ground required for the fair project. The grounds are to be level throughout.

"Building the world of tomorrow" has been selected as the theme of the fair, which has been estimated as an attraction for 50,000,000 visitors. With such an attendance, according to Grover Whalen, president, the project should be operated at a profit. Whatever profits there are, however, after payment of expenses and repayment of loans, are to be used for public purposes.

"We have received from no less than 37 nations informal indications of their high interest and their desire to participate in the exposition," Mr. Whalen announced. "France has announced officially that she will participate in the fair and four other nations have given assurance that they would erect their own buildings.

"Without any solicitation on our part, more than 250 American business houses and institutions already have begun preliminary conversations with us regarding their participation. They are planning exhibits."

In connection with sale of the debentures, the fair corporation announced that the securities might be paid for in full or in installments between the time of the campaign and the end of 1938.

Pacific Apple Growers Ship Crops via Vancouver

YAKIMA, Wash.—While ship owners and maritime unions are negotiating a settlement of the Pacific coast strike, Yakima exporters of apples and pears are diverting their shipments to Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C., for loading on boats. Upward of 150 cars have been shipped by that route from the Yakima valley in 10 days.

This movement was made practicable by a temporary reduction in the freight rate by the railroads. The rate was lowered from 42½ to 32½ cents a hundred pounds. This left the rate still 10 cents higher than that to Seattle, Wash., the port through which the fruit generally moves, but steamship companies agreed to absorb the differential.

Ships that were in Pacific waters when the strike was called proceeded to Vancouver and New Westminster to take on freight for Europe. Although this took care of the immediate situation, exporters doubt that other boats will be available to carry fruit to Europe as ship owners probably will hesitate to send vessels to the Pacific coast until the strike is settled.

If Atlantic coast ports should open, tonnage may be diverted there for forwarding. Small shipments of apples already have been sent to Montreal to be loaded on boats there.

Hungarians Visit Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

tlements. This is the origin of the Italo-Hungarian friendship.

One other cause which greatly contributed to the understanding between Rome and Budapest was the rapid political recovery of defeated Germany. Just as Italy considered Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia as the advanced sentinels of France in Central and Eastern Europe, so she was rather nervous at the incipient German penetration in the Balkans.

Natural Allies

Thus Hungary began to represent for Italy not only the natural ally against the French "invasion" of Central Europe, but at the same time, a barrier delimiting the respective zones of influence of Germany and Italy. Friendship and cooperation with Hungary appeared therefore to the Rome Government as a fundamental necessity for the fulfillment of its aims, political and economic, both in Central Europe and in the Balkans.

As a corollary to this policy, Italy felt that it was to her interest to support Hungary's revisionist claims. If these claims were realized, that is, if the territories inhabited by Hungarians and handed over to Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia were to be returned to Hungary, the weakening of the former three countries that would result from such cession would bring with it the decline of French power in Central Europe and the definite ascendancy of Italian power.

Hungary's urgent desire to have some of her territory and many of her subjects-by-blood restored to her is a commonplace of the present-day European situation. Stripped of more than half of her prewar area, Hungary stands as a mutilated land bereft of the means of self-support. Italy has given frequent assurances to Hungary that she could count on the Duce's active support for the solution of Hungary's territorial question.

Signor Mussolini has made on several occasions pointed references to Hungary's revisionist claims.

"The provisions of the Trianon Treaty," he told the Italian Senate on June 5, 1928, "have cut much too deep into the flesh of the Hungarian nation. The Hungarian people deserve a better destiny. From the standpoint of expediency, as well as for Italian interests, it is desirable that Hungary should achieve a better destiny."

Treaty Revision

On another occasion the Duce declared: "The Hungarian people which have a precise and irreplaceable mission in the Danubian Basin cannot be sacrificed and reduced to the impossibility of living. . . . Peace treaties are not eternal. Above all, treaties like that of Trianon are not eternal—a document that was inspired by political calculations which experience and time have already condemned.

"Italy will act in such a way as to enable better times to dawn on the Hungarian horizon."

Still more explicit was the Duce in his Milan speech of Nov. 1, 1936:

"Until justice is done to Hungary there can be no final co-ordination of interests in the Danubian Basin. Hungary is truly the great mutilated nation. Four millions of Hungarians live beyond its present frontiers. In trying to follow the dictates of a justice that was too abstract, another injustice, perhaps greater, was committed. The sentiments of the Italian people towards the Hungarian people are stamped with clear recognition, which, for that matter, is reciprocal, of its military qualities, its courage and its spirit of sacrifice."

All these affirmations concerning treaty revision in favor of Hungary should not be interpreted as an invitation to Hungary to resort to force in order to satisfy her just ambitions. The Duce, it is stressed here, is for pacific revision of the Trianon Treaty. This, in the Italian view, is the only way to prevent a revision by force.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Wider Range Promised by 'Basket-Weave' Plane

Geodetic construction goes on trial in America—Diminished weight of wing from elimination of struts and braces expected to give improved speed.

Aviation Comment

Heavy bombers with ranges of 14,640 miles, or capable of flying from Boston to Moscow and back to San Francisco, without refueling, trans-Pacific Clippers which could fly nonstop from New York to Black Sea or Asia Minor ports, at speeds of over three miles a minute are some of the almost unbelievable performances said to be possible from a new type of "geodetic" airplane construction, a British invention pioneered by the British Air Ministry but which has still to win its spurs in the United States.

Geodetic construction, which might roughly be called "basket weave," is the invention of Barnes Neville Wallis, an Englishman. It is a type of construction which forms its own support by its shape and answers one of the great problems of airplane builders, weight reduction. So new is this method of construction that Prof. Sutton Pippard, an outstanding mathematician, and two assistants will be busy for two years analyzing it.

Mathematically geodetic is defined as a line which is the shortest distance between two points of a curved surface, when the path of the line lies wholly in the curved surface. The inside of a geodetically constructed airplane wing looks like a piece of woven wire fence fastened to a few ribs with a reinforced spacer-bar—and that is all.

Gone are all such things as spars, compression members, false ribs, struts and bracing wires. In the fuselage of a geodetic plane even the tie rods, frames and longerons disappear. Suffice to say, very few conventional aircraft could get off the ground today with so many "reductions."

Up to date, two planes of geodetic construction have been built for the British Air Ministry. One, the Wellesley, is a low wing military observation plane. The other is a Vickers mid-wing, bi-motor, long range bomber. So completely satisfied were the British military authorities by this type of plane that they promptly ordered a whole squadron of the Wellesley type.

Comparison of the Wellesley plane with its predecessor of conventional construction, proved that the top speed of the Wellesley increased 38½ miles an hour. The service ceiling, or maximum service altitude increased 4200 feet. The useful load increased 500 pounds and the cruising range increased from 550 to 1360 miles. In spite of this increased cruising range, a ratio of 2.44 times, the landing speed of the Wellesley increased only a half mile an hour.

The savings in weight made possible by geodetic construction naturally interest military and commercial aircraft engineers. It means that present day engines will be able to carry greater loads over greater distances at increased speed.

Since the weight of fuel is, for the present, an irreducible factor, engineers have gone in for lightening of the craft. In the new high speed streamline trains, the motor mounts for the Diesel engines weigh around 3500 pounds. A motor mount for an airplane engine of the same power weighs 80 pounds. Although a train's Diesel engine mount is a triumph in weight reduction, a railroad engineer uses 43 2-3 pounds of metal for every pound employed by an aircraft engineer.

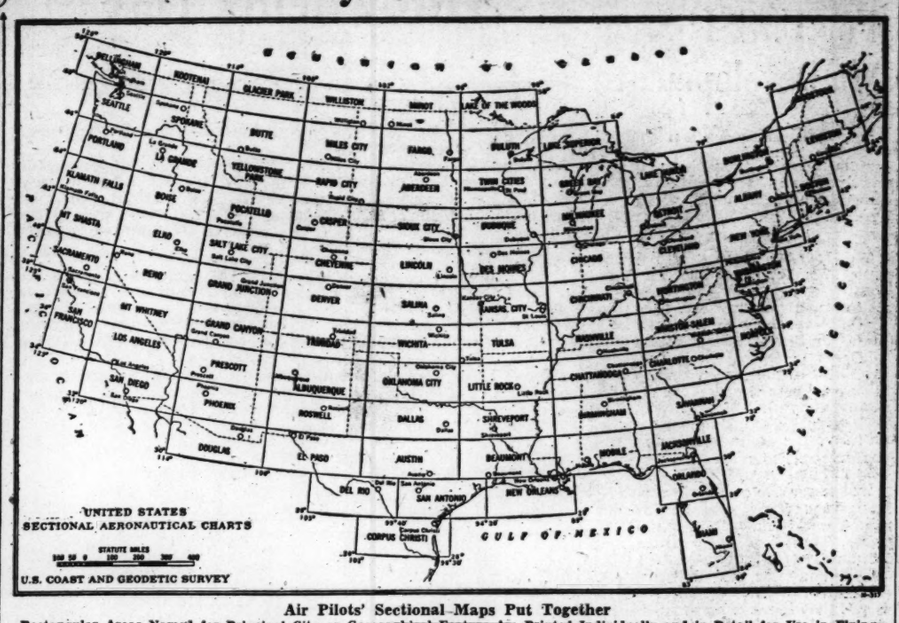
When Col. Charles A. Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic in his famous flight he found fuel weight his greatest problem. Gasoline weighs roughly six pounds a gallon. The trans-Pacific flying boats carry 3000 gallons of fuel, which weighs nine tons. Strength of airplanes is therefore calculated to ounces in building them strong enough to carry fuel, while weighing as little as possible in the aggregate.

In the United States, airplane manufacturers are still skeptical about Mr. Wallis's "eggshell airplane." The navy purchased a British Bristol Bulldog fighting plane of geodetic construction a few years ago and its experience was so unhappy as only to strengthen its faith in home-built products.

The military service has rigid specifications for planes, as does the Bureau of Commerce for transport planes. It is known by them, for instance, that geodetic construction is weak around doors or any openings in the fuselage. Furthermore, this new method must prove its ability to withstand the terminal nose dives to which military planes are subjected. These vertical dives attain speeds up to 700 miles an hour. Can geodetic wings stand up under this terrific load strain? Can they stand the load tests imposed upon them by manufacturers of commercial transport planes?

Even today, in some of the older type planes, it is not uncommon to see the wings bend and weave from the pilot's cockpit. These planes are known as "rubber wings" to pilots. The question before American engineers now is whether geodetic construction is another "rubber wing."

So far as is known, no American manufacturer has taken serious steps toward the trial or adoption of geodetic construction. There is no doubt that it looks like the coming thing for private planes. During 1937, it is safe to say that the leading American commercial and military builders will have geodetic models in the wind tunnels to find out whether geodetic construction has "the goods."



Air Pilots' Sectional Maps Put Together
Rectangular Areas Named for Principal City or Geographical Feature Are Printed Individually and in Detail for Use in Flying and Landing

United States Surveyed For Aerial Navigation

Cartographically speaking, the United States is now complete from a pilot's point of view. Lack of air maps has been a serious problem. With the issuance of the eighty-seventh unit in the sectional aeronautical charts of the Department of Commerce, it is possible to get an air map for any section of the country, Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, has announced.

These charts, a joint work of the Air Commerce and Coast and Geodetic Survey, both units of the Commerce Department, are approximately 40 by 20 inches, and they represent an area about 300 miles from east to west and 150 miles from north to south. Joined together, the maps would make an air chart of the United States about 32 feet wide and 20 feet high.

Each chart contains all the natural, artificial and aeronautical features of the area, including roads, political boundaries, rivers and lakes, cities and towns, railroads, highways and ground elevations. Air features contained are locations of airports, major, intermediate and municipal, seaplane anchorages, airport and course lights, radio stations, quadrants of the radio beam, magnetic variations, and obstructions.

The mapping, which began six years ago, was made possible through WPA funds. It does not mean, however, that the job is finished. What is important is that every section has now been charted. Further work will consist of bringing some of the older section maps up to date. Prices are 40 cents for a single section map, or 25 cents for maps sold in lots of 20 or more. They are obtainable from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

A. D. H.

WPA Music Theater To Open in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The arts and the artists were in the forefront of Works Progress Administration news here yesterday with the announcement of a project for a theater of music and a demand for the establishment of a federal department of fine arts to perpetuate Government subsidy in this field.

The musical center will have a December inauguration in the New Yorker Theater in West Fifty-fourth street, according to Lee Pattison, New York director, who said alterations would be started at once to adapt the interior for a furtherance of the experiment with popular-priced concerts. The opening will be an operatic world premiere, he said, but thenceforth the weekly program will range "twin-bill chamber operas, grand opera, chamber music programs, symphony programs and other specialized musical activities at nominal admission prices."

The move to gain perpetuation of government aid to needy artists was initiated at a forum sponsored by the Federal Theater Project at Daly's theater last night, after Holger Cahill, national director of the project, warned of the prospect of curtailment in its personnel. More than 1000 persons present applauded speakers who urged that "only permanent Government art projects can provide a culture commensurate to the wealth and needs of America."

J. B. Neumann, art dealer and collector, voiced the opinion that it "would be worth while to support all the artists so as not to risk overlooking the one genius this nation might produce," adding that "a government monopoly of art would profit us more than any other monopoly."

Harry Gottlieb, president of the Artists' Union, held that the artists' problem could not be considered from the temporary view of unemployment relief and that "the threat to scrap the art project is a threat to scrap the artist himself."

Farm and Home Course

Johnson county, Kentucky, high schools require every boy to study agriculture and every girl to study home economics. The requirement covers two years of study.

Thomas Criticizes Social Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—With the Socialist party organizing for a voting law campaign that would remove state differentials on ballot eligibility of minority parties, Norman Thomas, party head, yesterday indicated that another major Socialist objective would be revision of the Social Security Act. The latter was denounced by him at the community forum here last night as "an added incentive for an employer to put in labor-saving machinery."

Referring to the party's program to end vote restrictions—a move induced by the fact that it was on the ballot in only 36 states, as compared to 43 in 1928 and 44 in 1932—Mr. Thomas classified the present election machinery as "dangerous and undemocratic." This followed a report to the Socialist National Executive Council in three-day session here, that "because of increasing reaction aimed at minority parties" there were no Socialist columns this year on the ballot in Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota and Vermont. Florida had become this country's "first totalitarian state," it continued, since even the Republican party lost its listing there.

The campaign on this basis will include an appeal to the governors involved, the drafting of a bill in cooperation with other minority groups for submission in the states, and a minority party conference to work out a formula for united action.

Taxes and Safety Stressed in Motor Group's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — America's 25,000,000 automobile owners are getting more and more interested in where the millions of dollars they pay annually in taxes are being spent, in the legislation that affects them and in the safety of the highways.

When the discussions of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Automobile Association are reduced to their prime concerns they indicate that "economy," "laws" and "safety" are key words to the things that are in the motoring public's mind.

Motorists are paying hundreds of millions of dollars to the State and Federal Governments, and now they intend to have something to say about how the money is spent.

Getting Restive

They also are getting restive under multiple and excessive legislation and want freedom from "crackpot" laws.

And they also are going to continue and expand the safety work which the automobile clubs have conducted and which brought them praise from President Roosevelt.

In its "Bill of Rights," for which the association intends to conduct a legislative battle in behalf of car owners in the forthcoming sessions of Congress and the state legislatures, a broad program has been outlined stating basic principles in highway construction, highway financing and traffic accident prevention.

Only by State

"Special motor vehicle taxes should be levied only by the state," the "Bill of Rights" declares. "No such taxes should be levied by the Federal Government, any county or municipality. The rate of taxation should be based on the average motorist's ability to pay."

Specific resolutions were enacted against parking meters, termed "an illegal and burdensome means of collecting more revenue from the already overburdened motorists"; singling out motorists as a class for compulsory finger-printing; against the Government using the initials AAA which since 1902 has been the trade-marked emblem of the organization; against the pollution of streams and for an impartial research of highway lighting as a means of preventing night accidents.

The full resources of the AAA were pledged to the reduction of highway accidents.

In its policies for accident prevention the delegates favored the policy of standard signs, signals and markings on all highways; the elimination of railroad grade crossings; extension of traffic safety education work in the elementary schools; efforts to include driver education and training in the high schools; means of providing special education for safety instructors; uniform traffic and drivers' license laws.

Security: What Will It Get? Here's How to Figure It Out

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—If I qualify for a pension, how much will it be?

Beginning Jan. 1, the Government will keep a numbered account of your wages until your sixty-fifth birthday. Then, provided you retire, you will get a monthly check amounting to half of one per cent on the first $3000 on that account, 1-12 per cent of the next $42,000, and 1-24 per cent of all over $45,000.

Say that again, please.

Let's put it this way. When you reach 65, suppose your account shows you have earned $62,100. Take ½ per cent of $3000, or $15, plus 1-12 per cent of $42,000, or $35; plus 1-24 per cent of $17,100, or $7.12. Total totals to $57.12, which is what you get a month.

Reason for Such Figuring

Why did they figure it out that way?

Because paying a bigger percentage on the first $3000 means lower-paid workers will get more. So will those who have left youth behind, since their total wages for pension purposes will cover only a few years.

Do the states have anything to do with it?

No.

Am I, as an employee, compelled to sign up?

Yes, if you work in commerce or industry.

What if I don't sign?

You are an income taxpayer under the law, although your employer deducts the tax from your wages and pays it. The law, applicable to both of you, says that any person who fails to supply information required shall be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or a year in jail, or both.

All Information Confidential

Will the wage and employment data be kept confidential between the Government and the individuals concerned?

Yes.

Can the G-men use the files to find out where a wanted man is?

This has not been decided.

Will fingerprints be required on the records to establish identity?

No, the data which you will be asked to give about your birthplace, parents' names, etc., was considered sufficient.

If an aged pensioner owes a debt, can the creditors take his check through the courts?

No.

Can I designate a beneficiary so my widow may get what's coming to me immediately if I die?

Will Have to Enter Claim

No, she probably will have to make a claim like in a private insurance case.

How much will she get?

Three and a half per cent of what your wage account shows, less whatever has been paid in pensions.

Will it make any difference if I'm out of work several years before reaching 65?

No, if you have met the requirements, you get the pension.

Suppose board and room is part of my pay?

The value of that compensation will be added to your wages on the account.

I drive a laundry wagon, how soon can I qualify?

Pensions Begin in 1942

Jan. 2, 1941, provided your account shows $2000 earned and you worked that New Year's Day, and at least a day in each of the four years before. The pensions don't start, however, until Jan. 1, 1942, or your sixty-fifth birthday, whichever is later.

How about a woman who takes in washing at home?

She is self-employed, so cannot qualify.

Suppose she and her daughters make artificial flowers at home for a commercial concern?

They are eligible.

What will the average pension be?

That remains to be seen. A man getting $75 a month for 10 years before 65 will be entitled to $20; one getting $50 a month for 10 years will be entitled to $17.50. A man getting $100 a month for 20 years will be entitled to $32.50.

Where can I go to find out exactly about my status?

Once the forms for the workers to fill out are distributed, your local post office is to serve as an "information center."

Argentine Statesman And German Pacifist Win Peace Awards

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 24 (AP)—Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist, and Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, were announced officially today as winners of Nobel Peace prizes for 1935 and 1936, respectively.

Herr von Ossietzky and Dr. Saavedra Lamas, both world-known champions of peace, came into prominence through opposite avenues. The former, outspoken editor and leader of peace movements fell into disfavor with the German Government and spent several years in prison.

Dr. Saavedra Lamas, proponent of several undertakings to promote peace, both in Europe and Latin America, has become increasingly well known in diplomatic affairs, having won high commendation as conciliator in the Gran Chaco War. He was the recent president of the League Assembly. One of his most brilliant opportunities looms up next month when Buenos Aires is to be host to the Inter-American Peace Conference.

Languages Taught by Air

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Elementary courses in German, Spanish and French are being broadcast two days a week from the University of Iowa's radio station by faculty members.

WEEK-END EXCURSIONS BETWEEN
BOSTON
and
NEW YORK
$6.50 ROUND TRIP

On these Big Ocean Cruise Liners
"ACADIA" and "SAINT JOHN"

GOING: Leave New York or Boston Friday or Saturday at 5:30 P. M.

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Staterooms (good for one or two persons) $1.00 up.

Ample time to attend both services of The Mother Church on Sunday

AN EASTERN LINER SAILS FOR BOSTON EVERY NIGHT from Pier 19, North River, New York—and FOR NEW YORK EVERY NIGHT from India Wharf, Boston. All sailings at 5:30 p. m. including Sunday. Due 8 a. m. next day. One way fare, $5. Round trip (30-day limit) $8.50. THE ONLY DAILY, DIRECT OVERNIGHT ROUTE — SHELTERED ALL THE WAY.

In NEW YORK: 1 E. 44th St. (near 5th Ave.), tel. MUrray Hill 2-4673; or Pier 19 (foot of Warren St.), tel. COrtlandt 7-9500. IN BOSTON: 78 Boylston St. (Little Building), tel. LIBerty 3820; 50 Franklin St., LIBerty 5586; India Wharf, HANcock 1700.

Eastern Steamship Lines

The SAUCE FOR THANKSGIVING

WHEN planning your Thanksgiving dinner, be sure to consider color as well as taste. Cranberry Sauce is the sauce with that ruby red color to gladden the eye, and a flavor which awakens the appetite.

TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE
(Stewed Cranberries)
1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries — 2 cups water — 1½ to 2 cups sugar

Method: Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

MOLDED STRAINED CRANBERRY SAUCE
4 cups cranberries — 2 cups water — 2 cups granulated sugar

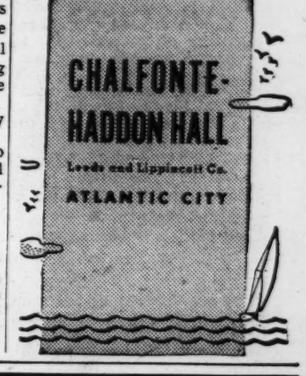
Method: Boil cranberries with water until berries stop popping. Strain through fine sieve; add sugar and stir; then boil rapidly for 8 to 10 minutes—or until a drop jells on a cold plate. Turn at once into a wet mold; and cool.

Eatmor Cranberries

Got Cold Feet about Winter?

• Keep snug, warm and smartly shod in our Walk-Over Weatherproof Grains. Plump, pliable, they mellow with long wear. BUCKINGHAM. Brown Scotch grain.

WALK-OVER
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Walk-Over Prices from $6.75 up
Slightly higher West
Dealers in Principal Cities
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY
Campello, Brockton, Mass.



WITH MOBILOIL ARCTIC YOU START QUICK AS A FLASH

If your car's hard to start...don't blame the weather. You can't change that! But you *can* change your oil. Take a few minutes today and *make sure* of an engine that's always easy to turn over—quick to start.

Have your Socony dealer fill your crankcase with free-flowing Mobiloil Arctic, made by the famous Clearosol Process. Mobiloil Arctic flows instantly—prevents "dry" metal-to-metal wear. Yet it gives full protection under high operating temperatures.

Get Mobiloil Arctic today! And have your Socony dealer WINTERPROOF your whole car. He protects radiator, gears, chassis...puts every part in shape for winter driving. Stop at the Sign of the Flying Red Horse. Standard Oil of New York, Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated.

DON'T BE A WINTER "SHUT-IN"! Stop today at the sign of Friendly Service for Mobiloil Arctic—the free-flowing winter oil that makes starting easy!

WINTERPROOF AT SOCONY

All Inventors Not 'Crackpots,' Defenders Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Trends of invention and patent complications held to threaten the future of the American patent system, today celebrating its 100th anniversary, were pointed out to distinguished natural scientists and government officials by Dr. Robert E. Wilson, vice-president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company.

Disclosing what he termed weakness in the patent system, Dr. Wilson among other things reiterated the belief expressed by Dr. Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last week, that government shoud treat patents and inventors more as foundations and promoters of national wealth and less as cranks or crackpots to be kept waiting in lobbies until it pleases powers to act.

Dr. Compton advised educational institutions to protect the rights of their research workers and safeguard the public against improper exploitation. Dr. Wilson implied that strong legislative action might be taken in the near future to realign the whole patent system in keeping with present-day tendencies.

Change in Inventions

Here Dr. Wilson was referring to changes transpiring in recent decades which have exiled "necessity" as the mother of invention. Definite trends indicate that mechanical contraptions put together by ingenious individuals to meet some definite need are no longer typical inventions Today, patents deal largely with complicated electrical devices, or chemical reactions which have been worked out in well-equipped laboratories.

"The trend is unquestionably away from the empiric and toward the theoretical," said Dr. Wilson.

"The amateur or occasional inventor is giving place to the professional; activity is away from the accidental toward the deliberate and sure, and from the individual to the organized inventing group."

In one-two-three order, Dr. Wilson discussed many retarding factors likely to influence the future of invention unless special effort is made by the Federal Government to expand such activities. He commented that "invention is not something which we can rely upon to continue automatically without any effort or concentrated attention."

Pioneers Decline

Trend number one, according to the speaker, is the decreasing proportion of men working on the frontiers of science to develop new facts and fundamentals, and the increase in those who are working over old material seeking new applications.

Here he quoted statistics which indicated that the number of highly trained men working in the field of pure science and doing real pioneering work is about the same today as 10 years ago, while the number of such men in industrial research laboratories has grown tremendously. The answer to this situation, according to American scientific leaders, lies in a certain amount of government backing for true pioneers.

Point number two, which can also be remedied by similar action, he said, concerns industrial research laboratories which must in the future assume more responsibility for seeing that fields of pure science bearing upon their industry are investigated from a long-range point of view.

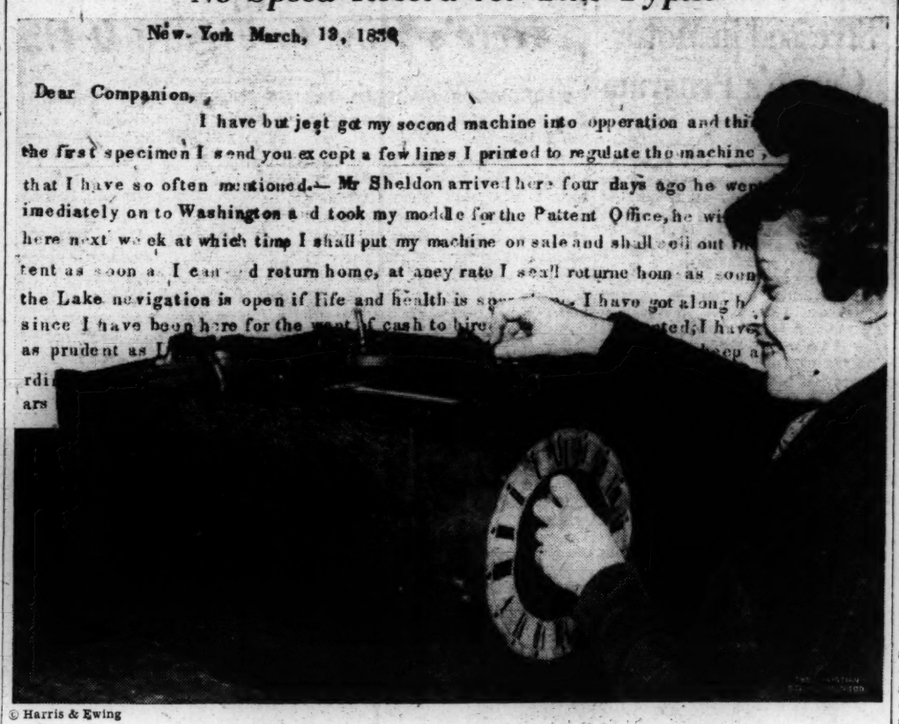
The First Typewriter

On display at the Smithsonian Institution is the first letter ever written on a "typewriter" in the United States. Full of mistakes in spelling and rather badly spaced, it reflects the primitiveness of an invention by William Austin Burt, land surveyor and justice of the peace from Detroit.

The modern stenographer, tapping out 90 to 100 words a minute on a compact little machine would probably laugh heartily at the reproduction of the original invention of Burt which stands beside the letter. It is a clumsy machine built entirely of wood and about the size of a meat block in a butcher's shop.

Burt's original machine was destroyed in the fire which ravaged the U. S. Patent Office in 1836. It was reconstructed for the Smithsonian from the inventor's patent in 1892 by his great-grandson, Austin Burt. The letter was given to the Institution by Mrs. Howard Corning.

No Speed Record for This Typist



New York March, 19, 1836

Dear Companion,

I have but jest got my second machine into opperation and thi... the first specimen I send you except a few lines I printed to regulate the machine ... that I have so often mentioned.— Mr Sheldon arrived here four days ago he wen... imediately on to Washington a d took my modle for the Patent Office, he wi... here next week at which time I shall put my machine on sale and shall go out ... tent as soon a I can d return home, at aney rate I shall returne hom as soon ... the Lake navigation is open if life and health is spa... I have got along h... since I have been here for the want of cash to hire ... ted; I have ... as prudent as I ... ep a... rdi... ars

© Harris & Ewing

Louise Miller Types on the First 'Typewriter' in United States Patent Office

China Determined To Resist Japan In Mongol Areas

NANKING, Nov. 24 (AP)—National Government spokesmen pledged China today to mobilize its entire war strength to resist alleged Japanese aggression in continental Asia.

The last resources of China's expanding military power, they said, will be behind the Government's fight to block any Japanese attempt to push its continental empire further westward through Chinese Inner Mongolian Provinces.

Garrisons Strengthened

Chinese reports from Peiping today said that a large force of Mongols under Prince Teh Wang was advancing from the north toward the Suiyuan cities of Kweisui and Paotow.

Suiyuanese garrisons, the report said, were being strengthened in the walled cities of Wuchuan and Kuyang, strategic locations commanding mountain passes leading to Kweisui.

The answer of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese military overlord, was mobilization of eight divisions of infantry units, German-trained artillery and several American-equipped air squadrons.

Threat to Other Provinces

Military authorities expressed the belief that Japan's general staff has developed plans for a series of spheres of influence in continental Asia from Manchoukuo to Turkestan as preparation for a possible war with Soviet Russia.

China is not immediately concerned with what Japan may plan concerning Russia, but is vitally interested in any movement which implies a threat of foreign control in Northern Suiyuan Province, informed sources said.

Success of such a hostile undertaking, it was feared, would endanger its governmental control in adjacent Shansi, Shensi and Kansu Provinces.

Lewis Suspension Upheld by A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

of the labor world for terminating labor's traditional solidarity.

The federation has now maneuvered to escape any semblance of having caused division, its supporters feel, and has put Mr. Lewis in a hole if he forms a rival federation.

That the C. I. O. will develop into a second labor federation during the winter is believed by some of its leading spokesmen in the convention. The C. I. O. is virtually a federation today, some observers assert.

Objectors from supporters of C. I. O. list the following criticisms of the federation's step:

1. It temporizes, ignoring the facts.
2. It will increase the intensity of the dispute.
3. It is not a real or permanent solution.

Difference In Expulsion

While extremists declared suspension is practically equivalent to expulsion, others pointed out notable differences. When the A. F. of L. revokes the charter of affiliation of a union, thereby cutting it off completely, the federation can authorize a new union in that field of industry. If the C. I. O. unions were expelled, the A. F. of L. could move to initiate new unions of miners, garment workers, textile workers, etc. But in suspension a union preserves all rights to its field unassailed.

The A. F. of L. is said to have no yearning to charter new unions to compete with the C. I. O. unions some of which are firmly entrenched in their territory.

It now appears that the 2,500,000 members of the A. F. of L. and the 1,000,000 of the C. I. O. will move along in two great currents, jostling each other here and there but possibly escaping collision.

Large Bolt Doubted

Though a scattering of unions may shift from the A. F. of L. to the C. I. O., the federation seemed likely to hold more of its own than at one time had been expected.

Sanguine leaders of the A. F. of L. think some C. I. O. unions eventually may detach themselves and return to the parent federation.

Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation in the Roosevelt Administration, voted with the A. F. of L. majority. He was associated with Mr. Lewis and Sidney Hillman, prime movers of the C. I. O. in labor's Nonpartisan League for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Majority Rule Maintained

The single issue on which the Administration of the A. F. of L. made its showing was majority rule.

In an eloquent exposition of the A. F. of L. case closing the debate, William Green, president of the federation, told delegates that Mr. Lewis and his associates had been beaten in the convention of a year ago, and that they had then organized their Committee for Industrial Organization and had undertaken to carry through the minority policy regardless of the convention's decision.

Mr. Green declared that efforts to confer with the C. I. O. had proved empty. The only choice given the executive council of the A. F. of L. by the C. I. O., he said, was surrender or humiliation. No self-respecting organization, he averred, would stand for minority control.

Door Still Open

"The door is still open," he exclaimed. "The hand is extended, the appeal is made to come back to us. There can't be two successful rival labor movements in America. We'll give. We'll go a long way.

"We'll hold out the hand of fellowship and good will. If we can be permitted to sit at the conference table, I'm sure a settlement can be reached."

World Trade Boom For U. S. Is Seen In Developments

(Continued from Page 1)

armament needs, though some of its new purchases are made in the Canadian branches of American industries.

Safest Outlet

The safest and most promising outlet for foreign trade for the United States therefore remains Latin America. Moreover, this potentially widening area of neutral trade constitutes a great attraction to Great Britain and the English-speaking dominions, which show more and more clearly signs of dissatisfaction with the tangled European situation and its dangers, and an increasing desire to line up with the more pacific Western Hemisphere grouping.

The major aim of American policy, exceeding even the desire for restored world trade, is to remain at peace. That is precisely where the advantages of trading with Latin America appear, as well as the dangers of trading with Europe. It is felt that if a big prewar trade in munitions and materials is built up, as now seems under way, the American economy might be whipped to a higher state of prosperity, but the chances of involvement in the war are increased proportionately.

American trade with the nations to the south has in some instances sunk below prewar levels. German and Japanese trade has been increasing there, while Italy has been forging new ties. Yet inter-American trade is of great potential importance to the United States. In 1933. 15 per cent of United States exports, 22 per cent of imports, and 19 per cent of its total foreign trade was with the republics of this area. The Latin-American nations taken together shipped to the United States 28 per cent of their exports and received 30 per cent of their imports in return. For the Central American countries, including Mexico, the percentage was 55.5 per cent for exports and 57.1 per cent for imports.

Trade Complementary

This trade was almost entirely complementary in character. The United States exported manufactured goods, took raw materials in return. Over two thirds of United States imports from Latin America come in duty-free, but particular restrictions—like sanitary rules on the Argentine and sugar quotas on Cuba—have curbed specific imports.

But Latin America imposes a wide range of tariffs and restrictions upon American manufactures, which are in competition with European products. And European exporting governments — particularly Germany with its currency valued on different levels—are able to manipulate new measures of control and relaxation. More than half the revenues of many southern republics comes from tariffs, and rates greatly curbing free movement of trade result. Exchange controls, clearing agreements, and multiple tariffs have grown up on the top of the ordinary tariff wall, particularly in those countries whose trading relations with European countries are great.

Opportunity exists for removing many of these impediments to trade, and that may be put down as the chief aim of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, chief of the American delegation to the Buenos Aires conference. Moreover, the broad aspects of good will hoped to ensue from the meeting, and emphasized by President Roosevelt's personal attendance and past policies, are counted on to produce desired economic results.

Growing Interest

The meeting last week of the National Foreign Trade Convention in Chicago evidenced a growing interest in world commerce. The delegates, representing different shades of political opinion, commended the reciprocal treaty program and recommended its extension by the next Congress. The same group also praised the tri-partite financial agreement, and described the present shipping act as an important advance toward the establishment of an adequate and modern merchant marine.

"War or world trade—which?" asks Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary of state, and adds: "By her trade agreements program America has already taken a significant and an important step in this direction. Thus far the program has been more than justified by the practical results of the agreements already entered into, as evidenced by the marked increases in foreign trade and by their influence in encouraging a world-wide re-examination of the means of freeing international trade from its nationalistic fetters.

"The recent monetary accord has been a further encouraging step. Now the American republics are about to give united and careful consideration to additional measures. By these and other practical means America intends, so long as other nations will join in the effort, to fight against the hundred-headed dragon of economic nationalism and instead to build realistically for peace."

British Film Company Organized in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—A new moving picture producing organization financed in part by British interests has been incorporated in New York State under the name British National of America, Ltd., it was announced at the company's office here. Elmer Pearson, former vice-president and general manager of Pathe Exchange, Inc., is vice-president in charge of distribution.

The president is Lord Ragnor, chairman of the board of the British Colonial Trust of London. Harold Berg, American producer, has been named general manager and vice-president in charge of production. The company will operate under a budget in excess of $1,000,000, said Joseph R. Fliesler, advertising secretary. Pictures made here by an American staff, he said, will receive preferred booking in British theaters through British National Pictures.

British National Pictures headed by Lord Ragnor, is the parent company and was originally capitalized at over $12,000,000.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of the Interior Roger Salengro, following attacks from the Right upon his career, as a new cause for protests.

Lille and Valenciennes see 12,500 workers occupy metal factories in sit-down strikes. The Gusinberghe Soap Works are occupied by 75 workers. There was violence as these strikers clashed with 30 strike-breakers. Workers in the Roubaix and Tourcoing coal works defied court orders to occupy their plants. All told, this surge of strikes involved 25,000 people and resulted in the shooting of 10.

Great Britain witnesses strikers riding the crest of recovery waves. In the main, recent strikes have been swift and good-natured. Busmen in London call a strike and in a few hours are back on the job, content. Yarmouth fishing girls, without organization or apparent leadership, execute a merry walkout and are back on the job shortly with a rise in pay.

These strikes cause less perturbation, perhaps, because British employers have evolved a reasonable technique for dealing with workers, and partly because the ticker-tape and roaring flywheels of production play such happier and louder overtones.

Murals—Removal Causes Labor Protest

Labor as a rule is more likely to rise in protest over lack of bread than over art. But when the artist is Diego Rivera and the painting in question is one of Rivera's typical mordant satires of capitalists, Labor may behave differently. A section of Mexican labor right now is threatening to keep the new hotel Reforma from opening in Mexico City.

The threat arises because the hotel owners banished the Rivera murals to the cellar. Mr. Rivera, whose works are admittedly both art and propaganda for the working classes, had a similar experience in New York City in 1933, when his murals were removed from Rockefeller Center because he refused to blot out a picture of Lenin.

Blockade—Spanish Rebels Lack Strong Navy

Gen. Francisco Franco, buoyed up by Italo-German recognition of his junta, may have overreached himself, when he announced a blockade of the port of Barcelona. The rapid sequence of international reactions that have ensued indicates that Great Britain and France will strongly oppose this blockade unless it can be made effective. And the Spanish rebels have slight chance of making it effective. And the Spanish Here are the major developments relating to the projected blockade:

Britain has ordered its naval depot ship Cyclops and four submarines to Spanish waters, according to reports from Malta.

Britain dispatches an emissary to Burgos, Spain, to make a second and urgent demand for a neutral place of anchorage at Barcelona. The Spanish rebels, who may feel by this time that they have hold of the tail of the lion, have guaranteed safe anchorage to Britain at Valencia, Alicante, Tarragona and Cartagena, while remaining non-committal in regard to Barcelona.

France has instructed its Naval Ministry to take "appropriate measures" to safeguard French shipping. France gives every indication that it will not respect the projected Barcelona blockade unless it can be made effective. But France will probably not follow the lead of Britain in barring all shipments of war materials to Spain in vessels flying its flag. Such complete stoppage of assistance to the Spanish People's Government would undoubtedly evoke dangerous opposition from the extremists in the French Popular Front Government.

Hiring Hall Declared Key To Peace in Maritime Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24—One issue, more basic than the "six fundamental points" constantly alluded to in the maritime strike, lies like a watchdog across the path to peaceful settlement of this 24-day-old impasse.

Hiring halls—that is the issue at stake. Other difficulties emanate from this dispute.

Basis of Problem

The problem of the hiring hall is this:

Shall the shipowner or the union have the right to select crews and licensed officers who carry the responsibility for the safe and efficient operation of the ship? Who shall pick the men from the hall—actually the employment bureau—the employer, the union, or a neutral dispatcher? At present the union does.

In the early days of shipping, a captain or shipowner who lacked a full crew sent out men to "shanghai" the remainder of his quota. Then owners of waterfront establishments became "dispatchers," being paid by the sailor and owner alike for good berths and good seamen. But the seaman never felt he was being treated fairly.

"Dock Hiring" System

In more recent years along the waterfronts the method of hiring longshore crews became even more discriminatory. The men lined up in front of the dock where a ship was to be unloaded and gang bosses walked down the line and pulled out men to do the work. This was called "dock hiring." There was no preference from position in line. The only preference was the whim of the gang bosses.

Now, this method has been changed to the hiring hall—a large room where the men wait for a call to work. On bulletin boards are posted the lists of men who are to work certain cargoes. The names are supposed to be rotated so that every man gets his share of work.

Each of the maritime unions has its own hiring hall, but the method of choosing workers is the "catch." Owners have agreed to hire only union men through the hiring hall, but they want authority to choose the workers from lists presented. The unions hold that if they allow the shipowners to pick the men—that action, in itself, predetermines the gradual breakdown of the principle of collective bargaining.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has been attempting to work out some system whereby disputes over employment of men may be adjudicated quickly and fairly.

The strategy now being presented evolves around a plan—not yet completed—for the presence of a neutral or federal observer in each hall.

The observer would be empowered to carry any dispute to a board to be called the port committee. This committee would have representatives from both sides, the government, and perhaps a legal member.

It is through creation of such a committee, to be set up in each port, with perhaps a national maritime labor board—similar to the rail labor board—as a tribune of higher and final appeal, that observers believe the hiring problem will be solved.

Some who are close to the situation here have suggested that the Federal Government take control of hiring halls, or that some private employment bureau be set up to handle the hiring.

Hope of Shipping Truce Grows on West Coast; New Parleys Slated

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Federal officials pinned hopes for peace in the maritime strike on renewed negotiations with one shipowners' group as they sought release today of Alaska food supplies from the spreading blockade of American ports.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, announced unions and operators of 63 coastwise freighters will resume settlement discussions, probably today.

Prospects for release of vessels to carry fresh food to Alaska were termed "hopeful" by Col. O. F. Ohlson, manager of the Government-owned Alaska Railroad.

The nation-wide strike lines, officially extended to all American ports by two unions representing deck and engine room officers, brought cancellation of the scheduled sailing from New York tomorrow of the United States liner President Roosevelt.

Houston, Texas, New Orleans, La., Philadelphia and Boston also reported increasing waterfront tenseness as the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association started their independent walkout in support of demands for higher pay.

Five hundred strike-bound passengers waited on Honolulu piers for calmer weather to be taken by pineapple barge aboard the liner Monterey. The latter was anchored outside the harbor to avoid the blockade on its trip from Australia to San Francisco.

Passengers and freight were unloaded from the Grace liner Santa Elena at Ensenada, Mexico, to be brought north to California by train.

Blockade of Pickets Awaits Liner at Pier

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Striking seamen laid plans for heavy picketing today when the liner President Roosevelt arrives from Europe.

In spite of an announcement by the United States Lines that the vessel's return trip had been canceled, the strike committee went ahead with plans to picket the ship at the pier and by launches and airplanes.

Line officials said the liner President Harding would sail tomorrow in place of the President Roosevelt, carrying cargo but no passengers.

They said the Roosevelt's sailing was canceled because the vessel could not discharge her cargo and take on an eastbound shipment within 24 hours as scheduled and also because the ship needed repairs.

Pennsylvania High Court Upholds Bruno Conviction

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (AP)—The State Supreme Court upheld yesterday the conviction of Joseph J. Bruno and five of his kinsmen in the Kelayres election eve "massacre" of November, 1934.

Bruno, his brother Philip; James and Alfred Bruno, sons of Joseph; Arthur Bruno, son of Philip, and Anthony Orlando, nephew of Joseph and Philip, were sentenced. Joseph and Philip Bruno were sentenced to life terms. The others received lesser terms.

Interstate Group To Halt Pollution In Delaware River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 24—Co-ordination of federal, state and local activities in the development of the Delaware river basin is under way here, according to an announcement by Thomas A. Logue, state secretary of internal affairs for Pennsylvania and chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, today.

"As its first objective, the commission is to devise a program for the abatement and prevention of water pollution in the Delaware river and its tributary drainage basin," Mr. Logue said. "A review of all water legislation in the four states involved – Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York—is now being undertaken at the commission's headquarters in Philadelphia.

"It is anticipated that a legislative program will be prepared and ready for submission at sessions of state legislatures opening in January, 1937."

The commission has 17 members and is the outgrowth of a regional conference on problems of the Delaware River area held in Philadelphia last spring. Besides nine interstate commissioners from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, it contains planning commissioners, representatives from the Governor of Delaware and technical consultants.

"The combination of federal, state and interstate agencies is significant," Mr. Logue continued. "It is our hope that with the additional co-operation needed from local governments and from private agencies interested in the basin's problems, we shall be able to bring forth a harmonious and practical program of action."

One of the steps taken by the commission was to call a regional conference early in October at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Penna., at which engineers of the United States Army, members of the National Resources Committee, engineers, public commissioners of various interests and elected officials brought together differing points of view to be used in attacking their joint problem.

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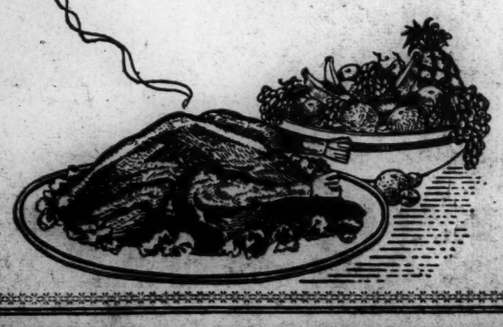

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EDINBURGH

Blum Pushes Fiscal Reform Along With Curbs on Press; Half of Big Program Enacted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 24—With approximately half his Popular Front program already completed—on paper at least—Premier Léon Blum finds himself facing greater legislative opposition as Parliament settles down for it s fall session.

The Government press reform bill, designed to repress libel and to throw light on the financial resources of certain newspapers, was tabled by Premier Blum today and discussion was expected to begin almost immediately.

Public indigation over the suicide of Roger Salengro, attributed to the slanderous attacks on him by part of the press, is expected to force the early passage of the measure which is based on English libel legislation.

Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, delivered a brief oration in honor of M. Salengro in the Chamber today.

Premier Blum today named Mark Dormoy, Under-secretary to the Premier, to succeed M. Salengro as Minister of the Interior.

Fiscal reform, aimed at simplifying the complex system of taxation in France, is to be discussed parallel with the press bill, so that both these measures can be disposed of quickly, leaving December free for the budget.

Anxious Time Ahead

The Chamber and Senate met earlier this month, but mainly to pass certain measures affording financial aid to the municipalities. The real work of the autumn session is accordingly just getting under way.

The budget is to have the right of way, and most of the coming weeks will be devoted to it, for M. Blum has pledged himself to pass the budget bill before the end of the year. On this single issue he will have plenty of opposition, for the budget is not balanced even on paper, and in fact, falls about $1,000,000,000 short of making income and expenditure meet.

The Senate, especially, always conservative in financial matters, is expected to give the Cabinet some anxious and difficult moments.

Finance will not necessarily take up the entire attention of Parliament, however, and the Government is expected to go ahead gradually with the presentation of the legislative measures which made up the Popular Front electoral program.

Even the opponents of Léon Blum have had to admit that the Socialist Premier and his Cabinet have set an almost unprecedented pace in carrying out the program put before the voters in the Chamber elections last May. In the two and a half months between the beginning of June when the Government was formed and the middle of August when Parliament adjourned for its summer recess, Premier Blum pushed through the Chamber and Senate laws embodying 14 of the 26 points in his program. They included the following:

1. Paid vacations for the workers.
2. The 40-hour working week in industry and commerce.
3. Collectivé labor contracts.
4. Reform of the Bank of France.
5. Restoration of cuts in pensions.
6. Restoration of salary cuts.
7. Repression of tax frauds.
8. Nationalization of armaments industry.
9. Extending school-leaving age by one year.
10. Partial amnesty for political prisoners.
11. State aid (loans) for commerce and small industrialists.
12. Price control committee.
13. Farm relief measures, including Wheat Bureau.
14. Unemployment relief, including big public works program.

Not all of these measures have actually been put into effect, of course. Most, in fact, are just barely beginning to be applied now, including the 40-hour week, the nationalization of arms and airplane factories, the public works program and the agricultural relief measures. But even so, it cannot be denied that M. Blum has easily set a French record for carrying out campaign promises.

The remaining points in his program are likely to take longer to enact into law, partly because the budget will keep the Chamber busy for some time, but chiefly because opposition to the Popular Front itself is much stronger, both in Parliament and outside of it, than it was last summer. Many of the remaining points are of minor importance.

Other Measures Pending

The principal measures are the following:

Creation of a national unemployment fund or "dole."

A comprehensive State system of retirement pensions for older workers.

Revision of purchasing contracts for war supplies, and repression of waste in military and civil administrations generally.

Complete reform, with closer State control, of banking and of corporations.

Cleaning up of public life through the establishment of a stricter rule of Parliamentary incompatibilities.

Reorganization of the radio.

Reorganization of colonial administration.

In addition to these points, many of which are sure to encounter resistance, the Government will undoubtedly meet with stiff opposition in the field of foreign affairs. Its policy of non-intervention in Spain is sure to be vigorously attacked on the Left by the Communists, while the new neutrality policy of Belgium and the recent Italo-German agreement are certain to provide grounds for attacks by the Right. In short, M. Blum faces a difficult Parliamentary session which will demand all his political skill at maneuvering to see him safely through.

His Majesty

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First Portrait as King

New Painting of Edward VIII

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The first portrait of King Edward to be painted since he ascended the throne is now on exhibition at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters' Gallery in Piccadilly.

Painted by John St. Helier Lander, it is a full-length picture of the King, in the uniform of an Admiral-of-the-Fleet with the Garter Mantle.

The portrait, which was begun a year ago when the King, as Prince of Wales, visited the Channel Islands, is intended for presentation to the Master Mariners' Guild.

President Is to Land Direct From Cruiser at Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 24 (AP) President Roosevelt acceded to the request of the Argentine Government today that he land directly at Buenos Aires.

He wirelessed American Ambassador Alexander Weddell from the U. S. S. Indianapolis that he would arrive here at 1 p. m., Nov. 30.

The President, en route to the epoch-making Pan-American Peace Conference, had planned originally to land at Mar del Plata and thence proceed overland to Argentina's capital.

A radio exchange between the Government station at Olinda, Brazil, and the President's escort ship, the U. S. S. Chester, indicated that the Presidential party was nearing Pernambuco, rounding South America's east wedge off the Brazilian coast.

Well on His Way

Commander A. H. Rooks of the escort Destroyer Phelps, refueling at Recife, Port of Pernambuco, said the Indianapolis would pass Port Recife, standing 10 miles to sea, about 7:45 a. m., Wednesday.

Under the new program, President Roosevelt's stay at Buenos Aires will be identical with that originally planned. He will remain in Buenos Aires until after lunch, Dec. 2 and then go to Mar Del Plata in the evening to re-embark on the Indianapolis.

The President will go from Mar Del Plata to Montevideo, Uruguay, Thursday, Dec. 3, for a stay of a few hours.

U. S. Ready to Do Its Part

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, heading the American delegation to the peace conference at the group's final pre-session meeting in Montevideo, before proceeding to Buenos Aires, announced that the United States was fully prepared to do its part to "achieve the noble aims of the conference."

Neutrality and cultural exchange are the only projects the United States plans to propose, but the delegates explained the entire field of definite proposals expected from other countries.

Secretary Hull did not announce the delegation's decisions on the projects of other American nations, but he conferred extensively with Foreign Minister Carlos Salazar, head of the Guatemalan delegation, who is expected to propose the formation of an inter-American court of justice.

Uruguay Greets Hull

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Terra of Uruguay was host today to United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

President Terra and Dr. José Espalter, Foreign Minister, met the S. S. American Legion when it stopped here with the American delegation to the Pan-American Peace Conference. The vessel will continue its voyage tonight.

Argentines to Decorate

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 24 (AP)—Members of the Argentine Patriotic League voted today to decorate their homes with flags on Dec. 1, in honor of the arrival of President Roosevelt for the Pan-American Peace Conference.

Philadelphia Mayor Says Union Blocks Strike Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—Refusal of a single union to co-operate with department store managements and 10 other unions in the effort of the Mayor's board to settle a strike involving several large Philadelphia stores, is all that stands in the way of solution of the problem, Mayor S. Davis Wilson declared yesterday.

"This is the first time," he announced, "that we have been confronted with a situation where the employers and their counsel offered a fair settlement and it has been arbitrarily rejected."

About 1100 warehouse employees and truck drivers have been striking for several days, while 20,000 employees of the affected stores have remained at work.

Negotiations broken off yesterday as a result of refusal of the truck drivers' union to participate further were resumed later in the day. Meanwhile deliveries were made with policemen convoying delivery vans for the first time since the beginning of the strike.

The Mayor said his labor board has functioned for 10 months, adjusting about 60 disagreements between employers and employees, but that this is the first time that conciliation efforts have been rejected point blank by a single group.

Seven pickets who were said to have interfered with department store workers were arrested. Warrants for the arrest of 50 more were issued.

Aid Asked for Christians Exiled From Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—With the objective, a fund of $400,000 to assist 14,000 Christian exiles from the Reich, a campaign under auspices of the American Christian Committee for German Refugees is under way here today. Part of the program will be to hold mass meetings in various sections of the United States.

Two hundred of the persons for whom relief is sought were said to be living in the United States, while others were domiciled in France, Denmark, and Latin-American countries.

The first of the mass meetings was held here yesterday, with the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, as principal speaker. All speakers on the program emphasized that while the Jewish population of America had been energetic in finding help for Jewish refugees from Germany, little had been done for Christians.

Volunteer Army Repulses Fascist Drive in Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 24 (AP)—International volunteers repulsed a fresh fascist attack on northwestern University City today as the Spanish Socialist Government formally charged "foreign warships" with attacks on its fleet.

The battle on the capital's outskirts continued as insurgent troops, under a heavy artillery barrage and preceded by tanks, sought vainly to push a spearhead into the streets of Madrid proper.

The defenders met fire with fire, showered the attackers with machine-gun slugs and held firmly to their positions. Unable to storm the entrenchments, the insurgents retired to their former positions.

Gunners Fire Across River

Socialist gunners raked Casa del Campo park, across the Manzanares river west of Madrid's central district, in reply to earlier bombardment of the city's business section.

One fascist shell struck the theater next door to the telephone building and exploding fragments again pierced the communications center.

The strong defense of the international brigade developed into a contest along the barricades, with soldiers in each sector vying with each other in demonstrating their resistance under fire.

Of Varied Nationalities

The volunteers were a conglomeration of Jews, Poles, British, Irish, French Leftists, German refugees, Italian deserters from Ethiopia and others.

Refugees in the British Embassy planned to leave the capital with the Scottish ambulance brigade today. The ambulance drivers were to go to Valencia for food supplies.

Business activities went on in Madrid, despite the continual bombardment between opposing batteries.

Vendors Resume Trade

School officials, safe in the Salamanca "neutral" zone, published an invitation for bids on a new building to replace one destroyed by shelling.

Sidewalk vendors along the Gran Via, Madrid's principal business thoroughfare, laid out their wares on wet pavements and displayed articles for sale.

In many wrecked shops, employees sorted the jumbled stocks and conducted sales as winds blew in through the shattered fronts.

Madrid Charges Italy And Germany Aiding Rebels With Navies

VALENCIA, Spain, Nov. 24 (Tuesday) (Reuters)—The Spanish Socialist Government definitely accused Germany and Italy today of aiding the Spanish fascist fleet.

The declaration, made in a communiqué by the Ministry of War, also inferred that Germany conducted an attack on the Government cruiser Miguél de Cervantes in Cartagena harbor Sunday.

Referring to the alleged attack on the cruiser—which the Government said was torpedoed by a submarine supplied by a foreign power—the communiqué declared:

"After the rebellious assault, a German destroyer, which during the attack had remained at some distance, came toward the entrance of the port, observed the results of the attack and then departed."

The statement also asserted that a German cableship was responsible for the mining of the port of Bilboa—"for the insurgents do not possess this type of ship."

A communiqué by the Ministry of Marine denounced alleged spying by German and Italian warships on the Spanish Government fleet and said that officers of those countries' vessels supplied information to the insurgents.

The Ministry said that examination of the remains of the torpedo which it declared damaged the Miguel de Cervantes showed it was not of Spanish or Italian origin.

To Share Victim's Estate

DETROIT, Nov. 24 (AP)—Probate Judge Edward Command said today that because Michigan has no law preventing it, Oral Sabo, who was convicted of manslaughter after fatally beating his wife Oct. 6, will share in her $13,000 estate.

Barcelona Ruling in 1907 Barred Aid to Rebels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—Whether recognition by Italy and Germany of the revolutionary junta of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain constitutes a violation of the nonintervention agreement, finds an affirmative reply in a doctrine enunciated—by an odd coincidence—at Barcelona in 1907.

With respect to revolutions then raging in Latin America, Dr. Charles R. Tobar, a former Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposed the withholding of diplomatic recognition from revolutionary governments. This, he said, would be indirect intervention. The pertinent paragraph of his letter follows:

Tobar's Doctrine

"The American republics, for their reputation and credit, if not for other considerations of humanity and altruism, should intervene indirectly in the internal dissensions of the republics of the (American) continent The intervention could consist at least in the refusal to recognize de facto governments, issuing from revolutions against the Constitution."

Dr. Tabor was speaking of revolutionary governments which might establish themselves in unquestioned de facto control of a country. General Franco's junta in Spain has not yet attained this position, in the opinion of most diplomats. Italy and Germany, in extending recognition, claimed that the Franco Government was the only effective one left in Spain, but this stand is generally viewed as hasty and dictated by political expediency.

Indirect Intervention

Because of these circumstances, it appears even clearer with regard to Spain that recognition of General Franco, insurgent leader, has been used as a means of indirect intervention, than with regard to the circumstances outlined by Dr. Tobar The history of non-recognition indicates that the withholding or granting of recognition can tip the scales of victory toward one or the other of two relatively weak parties to a conflict. This fact has been illustrated several times in Central America.

Recognition of General Franco raises the question whether Italy and Germany could not argue that any war supplies they send to France is no longer intervention. If those governments insist that no other government exists in Spain, the term "intervention," loses its meaning. Trading in war supplies, under this legal fiction, falls under the ordinary heading of trade with a recognized government. The supplies, according to this view, are to be used in putting down internal revolution.

Yet the facts of the case are in exact reverse. The Leftist government of President Azana and Premier Largo Caballero remains the constitutional regime, unless and until the rebels of General Franco extinguish the claims of that government.

Meanwhile, recognition of General Franco can hardly be distinguished from intervention, under established diplomatic and legal usages.

Legume Planting Halts Soil Erosion In Ohio Experiment

WOOSTER, Ohio, Nov. 24—Experts at the Ohio agriculture experiment station believe they have found a way to aid persons who occupy the "problem farms" of eastern Ohio, where the hills roll higher and higher toward the Allegheny mountains.

Prosperous dairy farms dotted eastern Ohio 25 or 30 years ago, M. A. Bachtell, director of the station's farms, said today. But cultivation of fields resulted in erosion. Gradually the top soil was carried away and production of feed crops dropped to a point where many farmers were unable to produce sufficient food for their stock.

"Some farmers abandoned their country homes and sought employment in the industrial centers," Mr. Bachtell said, "but the more hardy struggled on.

"We set up an experimental farm in Trumbull county. We started experiments with legumes and finally determined a combination planting of red clover, timothy hay and alfalfa would produce a good meadow the first year and for four or five years thereafter alfalfa and timothy Yields of hay almost tripled, proving that an ample supply of feed of this character could be produced.

"Roots of the legumes prevented erosion and the legumes added to the soil's fertility.

"We found that cows on the heavy hay ration produced a little less milk, but almost as much butter fat as did cows on the light hay ration. Thus, it was determined feed costs could be lowered and the land restored. Income because of the lowered feed costs made operations profitable."

Illinois Educator Gets Engineering Gold Medal

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The John Fritz gold medal for 1937 will go to Arthur Newell Talbot, professor emeritus of engineering in the University of Illinois, it has been announced.

The award is made annually for achievement by a board composed of 16 past presidents of the four national societies of civil, mining and metallurgical, mechanical, and electrical engineers.

The educator was cited as "molder of men, eminent consultant on engineering projects, leader of research, and outstanding educator in civil engineering."

A native of Illinois, he has been on the university's faculty since 1885 and is noted especially for his research in railroad track stresses.

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WITH the opening of the Toy Fair on Monday, November 16th, Christmastime set in at George Henry Lee's with all its traditional pomp and circumstance.

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Harlow Sees Good Eleven for Harvard

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The din of cheering, blare of trumpets and booming of the bass drum so familiar to Harvard football is over. Studies are resumed with no thoughts of afternoon practice at Soldiers Field and the students are forgetting the game until the next fall.

Not so with the serious-minded Dick Harlow, however. In his office at the Indoor Athletic Building, the genial coach looked up from a stack of notes, letters, telegrams and what-not with an at-ease expression. The immediate pressure is over and while his expression was not what it might have been with victory, it did portray that of a man proud of his "boys" in defeat.

Even now he is reviewing the season mentally, and cataloguing the personnel and its requirements for next year. "We have a good football team," he voiced with emotion, "and it is going to be better."

Scholastic Difficulty

His confidence of the future is not that of enthusiasm. While there are obvious weaknesses to be bolstered in that Harvard team, it is founded on sound principles and basically on the upgrade. What he is most concerned about now is, not so much the ability of the players in football, but their ability to adhere to scholastic requirements.

The dean's office has taken a greater toll from the Harvard line-up in the last two years than anything else. That failure upon the part of good football players, along with an odd injury here and there, has presented Harlow with some discouraging problems. Without going into detail merely scan a few of the names lost in the last two years, Capt. Bob Haley, Capt. Emile Dubiele, Don Jackson, Leo Ecker, George Blackwood, Fran Lane, Fran Maser and Tommy Bilodeau. And remember, that is not the whole list!

From this year's team the graduation charge, while not lengthy, is rather heavy. Out of the line will be gone Capt. Jim Gaffney and Charlie Kessler, guards, and Bob Jones, center, a hole for Ray Crowther to fill. Only Phil Staples is gone from the end squad and Mike Adlis from the tackles. Backs George Hedblom, George Ford, Bill Watt and Mal McTernen also bow out of the Crimson picture.

Big Back Sought

When and if Dick Harlow locates a back or two who is tall, fast and heavy, the Crimson offense, already a power in the eastern football world, will really be something. Even without a heavy line plunger or a back who could do all three things, punt, pass and plunge, the Crimson offense beginning with November started biting wholesome chunks of yardage against all major opponents.

With the spring practice a microscopic study of the entire squad will be made to develop a man or men to fulfill these requirements. Defensively the hole in the center of the line must be plugged; the end situation is certain to improve and the same type of tall, fast back will help the defensive ability against the forward pass in the wingback and safety positions.

A few gleanings from the Harvard coach and others at Cambridge regarding Saturday's games: My compliments to Ducky Pond, a grand fellow who did a grand job . . . Clint Frank is the greatest back, not excepting my Sheppard or Eddie Tryon . . . Sign in Yale dressing room, "Harvard is not the Harvard of early season, those fellows are cocky"—a tribute to the Crimson . . . general acclaim for Capt. Larry Kelley of Yale and little Bob Stuart of Harvard.

Stuart weighed only 144 and Oakes 154 after game . . . Defensive play of Yale center, Bob Beckwith, a factor . . . Booming punts of Dave Colwell, Eli back, a revelation, despite warnings of Neil Stahley, Crimson scout . . . One of the hardest yet cleanest games ever played between the two . . . Ducky Pond stated that Charlie Kessler was the best running guard to face Yale all year . . . That remark about Kessler, and Fritz Crisler's comment to the effect that Kevorkian was the best tackle Princeton faced, is a sizable boost to Rae Crowther, Crimson line coach.

Stuart called the plays in the second half until injured . . . Coach Harlow will view the Penn-Cornell and Army-Navy games and return to map out plans with his coaching staff before leaving for a short vacation . . . No time has been set for spring practice yet.

Schriner Is Tied With Bob Gracie For Scoring Lead

MONTREAL, Nov. 24 (AP)—Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, who was voted the best rookie of the National Hockey League in his first season with the New York Americans and followed it up last season by winning the scoring crown, is making a bid to continue his fine record through the present campaign.

The first issue of official scoring statistics for the season reveals that Schriner is tied with Bob Gracie, Montreal Maroons' speedster, for first place. Each has scored seven points so far, Schriner with three goals and four assists and Gracie with a single goal and six assists.

Alex (Mine Boy) Levinsky and Earl Seibert of Chicago and Allan Shields of the Americans head the "bad men," Levinsky with 18 minutes in penalties and the others with 17 minutes each.

Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	P
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	3	4	7
Gracie, Montreal Maroons	1	6	7
Aurie, Detroit	5	1	6
Barry, Detroit	1	5	6
Davidson, Toronto	4	1	5
Metz, Toronto	3	2	5
N. Colville, N. Y. Rangers	3	2	5
Morenz, Montreal Canadiens	1	4	5
Chapman, Americans	0	5	5
Robinson, Maroons	4	0	4
Ward, Maroons	3	1	4
Carr, Americans	3	1	4
Wiseman, Americans	2	2	4
Anderson, Americans	2	2	4
Pratt, Rangers	2	2	4
Patrick, Rangers	2	2	4
Lewis, Detroit	2	2	4
Goodfellow, Detroit	2	2	4
Lepine, Canadiens	0	4	4

Brown Is Leader In Soccer League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24 (AP)—Brown increased her lead in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League standing, Wesleyan is in second place, and Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth are bracketed for third honors, according to the tabulations announced last night by T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary of the league.

Brown has 14 points, Wesleyan has 10 and the three third place teams have eight each. Bill Margeson of Brown has a long lead as individual scorer with 12 points, Read of Brown has seven, and Kenney of Yale, six. The Yale-M. I. T. game is the only remaining encounter on the league schedule. The team standing:

	Games Played	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts
Brown	8	6	0	2	14
Wesleyan	7	5	2	0	10
Harvard	7	3	2	2	8
Dartmouth	6	4	2	0	8
Yale	6	4	2	0	8
Mass. State	6	3	3	0	6
Amherst	6	2	4	0	4
Williams	4	1	2	1	3
Conn. State	5	1	4	0	2
Tufts	5	1	4	0	2
Springfield	3	0	2	1	1
M. I. T.	3	0	3	0	0

King Clancy Retires From Hockey Lineup

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Frank (King) Clancy, dynamic 155-pound defenseman of the National Hockey League for the past 10 years, today announced his retirement from active participation in the game.

Here with the Toronto Maple Leafs, Clancy said he will not be in a uniform tonight when the Leafs skate against the New York Rangers in a league game in Madison Square Garden. He declined to give any reason for his decision and said he would remain with the Leafs for the remainder of the season.

"I am leaving the game to the youngsters," he said. "I thought it was about time I got out. There has been no trouble between myself and Conny (Managing Director Conny Smythe) and I feel in pretty fair condition."

Clancy broke into the big leagues with the old Ottawa Senators and then was sold to the Leafs for $50,000 in cash and players. While his future capacity with the Leafs is in doubt, Clancy said he would not serve the club as an assistant coach.

Brown in Eight Home Games

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Brown varsity hockey team will play nine games this season, with four dates still listed as open. Opening with M. I. T. on Dec. 11, the schedule will bring Brown up against Yale, Northeastern, Harvard, Boston University, Colby, Boston College, before concluding against Dartmouth on March 4. The listing is the finest ever arranged for the home card, for all but one of the games are booked for the Rhode Island Auditorium in this city. The schedule: Dec. 11, M. I. T.; 19, Yale; Jan. 6, Northeastern; 8, open, 12, Harvard; 16, open; 19, Boston University; Feb. 9, open; 12, Colby; 19 Boston College; 23, open; 26, Boston University at Boston; March 4, Dartmouth.

Michigan Wrestlers Elect

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 24 (AP)—Frank Bissell of Hyannisport, Mass., a 165-pounder, has been elected captain of the University of Michigan's wrestling team.

Bruins Battle Hawks Tonight In Vital Game

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Chicago Blackhawks
F. Cook, l.w.	r.w.	March
Weiland, c.	c.	Romnes
Goldsworthy, r.w.	l.w.	Thompson
Smith, l.d.	r.d.	Weibe
Portland, r.d.	l.d.	Siebert
Thompson, g.	g.	Karakas

Bruins Alternates—Hollett, Jerwa, Beattie, Stewart, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, O'Neil.

Chicago Alternates—Burke, Levinsky, Blair, Gottselig, H. Jackson, Trudell, Kendall, Larochelle, T. Cook.

Faceoff at 8:30 P. M.

A steady demand for tickets to the Bruins-Chicago hockey game at the Garden tonight until snowfall today retarded matters started yesterday morning. It was fitting tribute to a team which had been badly outplayed in its last home appearance against Rangers, and yet went on the road and defeated both Toronto and Chicago on successive nights without its super-star, Eddie Shore.

Leaving Boston Thursday, few fans who viewed the Bruins pitiful exhibitin against the speedy Rangers, gave them much chance against the Maple Leafs and Black Hawks in Toronto and Chicago, respectively. It is necessary to have viewed a hockey team on the road to appreciate those two victories.

Visiting hockey teams, particularly in Toronto and Chicago, are greeted with hostile demonstration from the home fans. We here in Boston are mild by comparison. That mental handicap plus the doubt as to whether home crowds might create unintentional persuasion on the referees, starts the visiting team handicapped from the beginning.

Hooley Starts Paying

In Toronto Hooley Smith began paying dividends on his investment already and the veteran Nels Stewart added the poise and experience lacking against Rangers. Tonight, when the Chicago Black Hawks skate out on the ice, the locals will need to continue with all the good hockey they can muster.

These visiting Hawks are the talk of the league, and not in a manner to their liking. They have gone six games without a victory, three being ties and three defeats. The Chicago fans are beginning to howl, Major McLaughlin undoubtedly is not exactly satisfied, and Clem Loughlin, the manager, is upset.

Chicago has a good club, but is in somewhat of a desperate dilemma. Known for defensive qualities, the Hawks cannot well afford to be retiring tonight. They need victories and they need them soon. In such a mood the players will enter the Garden tonight to win, and the Bruins will need to be at their best to stave off the surge.

Both games at Toronto and at Chicago were lively affairs and tonight should be even livelier. The Hawks are bringing many players well known to Boston fans including one recruit, Hal Jackson, and a former Toronto star, "Handy Andy" Blair. The others are holdovers who combine speed and checking ability.

Karakas Again

Mike Karakas, rookie goalie of last year and now a veteran, will tend the nets. Marty Burke and Earl Seibert again patrol the outer-defense with Art Wiebe and Alex Levinsky in reserve. The forward line combinations may change but with such men as Mush March, Paul Thompson, Tommy Cook, Johnny Gottselig, Blair, Jackson, Louis Trudel, and others, the Hawks cannot be prevented from winning some one of these nights, and it might be tonight.

Bruins are still without Eddie Shore. Hooley Smith is playing grand hockey on the defense in Shore's absence and Stewart is centering for Smith. Bill Cowley found himself on the road and entered the scoring columns with a definiteness that dispelled some doubt existing regarding his showing this year.

Thompson in Form

Dit Clapper and Red Beattie, spurred on by hostile crowds, became the factors of old and Jack Portland, defense rookie, opened the eyes of the Toronto and Chicago fans with his showing. Tiny Thompson aroused furthered his claim to being the league's best goalie by thwarting charge after charge of the desperate Leafs and Hawks. Unless the Bruins are due for a possible let-down after the severe strain on the road they should exhibit a great brand of hockey to the Garden visitor tonight. Both teams arrived in town this noon time.

Two other games tonight see Canadiens at Montreal in another intra-city battle and Toronto Maple Leafs will meet Rangers in New York. Neither Detroit nor Americans, leaders of the American and Canadian divisions, respectively, are playing. Bruins and Rangers can tie Detroit for the lead by winning their games tonight. W. M.

Providence Schedules Xavier

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24 (AP)—A night game in Providence with Xavier University of Cincinnati will feature the eight-game 1937 football schedule of Providence College released by Graduate Manager John E. Farrell. Efforts will be made to schedule a game on the Saturday before the Holy Cross clash, although that date and Nov. 20 have been left open. The schedule: Sept. 25, open; Oct. 2, Holy Cross at Worcester; 9, Xavier University of Cincinnati (night game); 16, St. Anselm at Manchester, N. H.; 23, Springfield at Providence; 30, City College of New York at New York city; Nov. 6, Niagara University; 12, Rhode Island State (night game); 20, open; 25, Western Maryland at Baltimore, Md.

Reds Abandon Puerto Rico

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Cincinnati Baseball Club abandoned Puerto Rico in favor of Florida yesterday as the training site for the 1937 Reds. Warren C. Giles, general manager, announced the decision not to return to San Juan was due to "numerous reasons," chief of which was the desire to have a large squad of upward of 60 players in the spring training camp.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Northwestern gained three places on all-Western Conference football team.

Versatile Northeastern Captain-Elect

Frank Meehan of Belmont

Huskies Elect Captains to Lead 1937 Grid and Cross-Country Teams

Frank Meehan of Belmont and Andrew A. Zampafelli of Medford have been elected captains of Northeastern's 1937 football and cross-country teams, respectively.

Meehan is one of the most versatile athletes the Huskies have had, for he has been a three-sport star since his school days at Belmont High. He played a standout game at end and tackle for the colorful Huskies of Al McCoy this past season. The big Belmont boy will have plenty of practice in the functions of captain by the time the next football season comes around, for he shares the baseball captaincy with Gus Rook.

Meehan has been an athletic standout since he was 15 years old. At Belmont High he won letters in basketball, baseball and football for three years. After graduation from Belmont he went to Dean Academy, where he continued to star in all three sports. That year he played tackle and guard. Entering Northeastern, he played freshman basketball and football. That Husky first eleven was undefeated, as was last year's varsity, on which Meehan was a regular end. He started this season as a tackle but, shifted back to his regular post in mid-season.

Zamparelli is the best runner to enter Northeastern. He is present New England's intercollegiate and A. A. A. U. cross-country champion. Although Zamparelli will only be a junior next year his choice as the Huskies' leader was warranted because of his outstanding record of this year. He was undefeated. Next Sunday at Newark, N. J., Zamparelli will be among the favorites in the National A. A. A. U. cross-country championship.

College Notes

Coach Wayland Vaughn of Boston University's hockey team cut the squad from 50 candidates to 25 men after yesterday's practice session. The players are settling down in earnest this week in preparation for their opening game with M. I. T. next week.

Four members from the football squad reported to Coach Vaughn yesterday. They were Earl Crompton, Viti Neviakas, George Hoar, and Harry Cleverly.

Tufts' basketball candidates held their first formal meeting of the season at the Cousens Gymnasium yesterday, when four varsity football men, inclding Lou Kyrois, captain of this year's Jumbo court team, reported.

Other members of the basketball squad have been conditioning the past two weeks under Coach Arthur Cochrane. Among those who reported yesterday were Al Pearson, Al Galuszka, and Jimmie Weldon, the latter captain of the freshman team last season.

Coach Tommy Rawson of the M. I. T. boxing team yesterday, lost one of his best prospects when Bob Thorsen announced that he was giving up the sport in order to devote more time to studies and rowing. Thorsen is one of Bill Haines' varsity oarsmen. He will practice with the crew three times a week, striving to seek a regular position in the varsity boat.

Thorsen has been one of the best of the light heavyweights for three years. During his sophomore year he was headed for intercollegiate laurels, but an accident hampered his chances.

Baseball Chatter

Babe Ruth is making a movie short entitled "Home Run on the Keys" . . . Bob Burke, the slim left-hander who pitched a no-hit, no-run game for Washington on Aug. 8, 1931, and then slowly faded out of the big league picture, will go south with the Philadelphia Nationals in the spring . . . The Phillies obtained Burke on a trial basis from the Albany International League Club . . . The new owners of the St. Louis Browns have paid the Ball Estate $100,000 of the $325,000 sale price . . . Balance must be paid before Dec. 1 . . . Speaking at a banquet recently, Connie Mack predicted a cellar berth for his 1937 Athletics . . . "We are developing for 1938," said Connie.

The White Sox are hot on the trail of Frank Higgins, Athletic third baseman . . . Jimmy Dykes is ready to join the bench managing ranks . . . Buddy Myer, Mickey Cochrane, Paul Dean, Hank Greenberg and Alvin Crowder are prominent names appearing on the 1937 "comeback" list . . . Zach Wheat and Al Schacht are leading candidates for the open coaching berth at Brooklyn . . . Schacht's comedy would be a drawing card in the National League . . . Despite the American League's recent action of voting in favor of night baseball, the Yankees will take no part in the nocturnal pastime next year, not even in St. Louis.

If Paul Dean can return to form next spring, the Cardinals will be bad news to rival batsmen . . . Imagine trying to fatten your batting average facing Paul, Dizzy Dean, and Lon Warneke on three successive afternoons! . . . Bob Weiland, formerly of the Browns, Red Sox and Cleveland, will attempt to strengthen the Cardinals' mound corps . . . Bob throws them up from the left side . . . Add Polo Ground rumors: Hank Leiber positively will not wear a Giants' uniform next season . . . Headed for Chicago, Pittsburgh or Boston . . . Watch those Tigers in '37! E. R.

Y. M. C. A. Track Meet

January 23 has been set for the 21st annual open handicap track and field meet, sponsored each year by the Huntington Avenue branch track and field squad of the Boston Y. M. C. A., it was announced today by Coach William C. Hultgren.

Close to 215 entries were received last year and a great number of them were contenders last summer to represent the United States in the Olympics.

Handicap events will be the 45-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600-yard run 1000-yard run, two-mile run, high jump and the shot put. Starting from scratch are the 45-yard high hurdles and relay races.

Providence Elects Polak

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24 (AP)—Providence College will have one of the youngest football captains in the nation next season. Ben Polak, 18-year-old junior from Warren, R. I., who has played regular guard for two seasons, was elected to lead the 1937 Friar eleven at the Providence College football dinner here last night.

Williams Eleven Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 24—Fielding Simmons Jr. '39, whose home is in Ruxton, N. Y., yesterday was elected captain of the 1937 Williams College varsity football team. He has played in the Purple backfield for the past two seasons.

Tony Manero's Crown Brings In Over $5000

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 23 (AP)—The national open golf crown has fattened champion Tony Manero's purse by $5000 since he won at Baltusrol last June.

That's a thousand dollars a month, not the big money the championship has been worth in other years, but a lot of money in any league.

"I'm satisfied," Tony said today. "The cash has come in handy. Maybe I can make another five grand out of the title before I have to let the boys shoot for it again next June in Detroit."

The championship itself brought Tony $1000. He picked up $2000 on his recent South American tour with Johnny Revolta. His affiliation with a manufacturing golf concern, a Florida winter professional engagement and exhibition matches push the total over $5000.

On his competitive shotmaking skill alone since the open championship, Manero has won $2137 and a total of $3247 for the entire year, in 11 tournaments.

Tony has played in seven tournaments since Baltusrol. He hasn't won any, but he finished second in the General Brock open. His stroke average for the year is 72.23, right up among the leaders.

A comparison of Manero's record since becoming the titleholder shows that his play has been consistently as good as that of any of the modern champions, with the exception of Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen.

Some thought his victory at Baltusrol, where he came in unheralded to shoot 282 for the four rounds—the lowest total in national open history, was something of a fluke.

But Tony has shown his golfing compatriots that he's a real champion. They put the pressure on him strong last week at Pinehurst in the professional golfer's tournament, but Tony came through to the quarter-finals. He was even par for the 137 holes he played. A recalcitrant putter betrayed him in his last round and he fell before long-hitting Craig Wood.

"The title has given me confidence," Tony explained. "I feel I'm as good as any of them when I start in competition now."

Tony is professional at the Sedgefield County Club, near Greensboro.

N. E. Sidelines

Thanksgiving Day sees Brown wind up its 1936 football schedule against Colgate. The Bruins, with one of their weakest teams in years, can little hope to win over the strong Red Raiders, victors over Army. Nevertheless, Coach Tuss McLaughry has drilled his squad hard this week, and the Bruins will give their all against Colgate.

Boston will have its last big major football game of the year Saturday when Holy Cross and Boston College tangle at Fenway Park. Both teams were held to scoreless ties last Saturday by supposedly inferior opponents. Both teams have been defeated once and tied once, Temple University in each instance being the victor. Pop Warner's boys beat the Eagles 14-0 and administered the first defeat of the season to Holy Cross, 3-0

This game takes on similar aspects to a Harvard-Yale game, and to pick the winner, regardless of season's records, is a toss-up. Coach Dr. Eddie Anderson of the Crusaders has a strong defensive club and some very shifty backs. On the other hand, Gil Dobie has built his team slowly and has developed a good forward passing attack, with Fella Gintoff being the main cog.

Both teams have been polishing up their attacks this week, and word from both camps reveals that they are ready to go. The Boston College Athletic Association announced that tickets have been going rapidly, but that there are still some choice seats available.

Hockey Schedule

By the Associated Press

National League

Canadiens vs. Maroons at Montreal.
Toronto at New York Rangers.
Chicago at Boston.

American Association

Tulsa at Kansas City.
Wichita at Minneapolis.

International-American League

No games (Cleveland at Springfield postponed to Wednesday).
(No games scheduled last night.)

Frank, Yale's Brilliant Halfback, To Succeed Colorful Larry Kelley

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Clinton E. Frank of Evanston, Ill., who thinks football is the "greatest game there is," was elected last night to captain Yale's 1937 eleven. He succeeds the colorful Larry Kelley.

Frank, a brilliant back who can do everything demanded of an excellent football player except kick, was the unanimous choice of the letter-men.

The Evanston red-haired flash averaged more than six yards each time he carried the ball during the past season, led the team in yards gained, backed up the line masterly, called the plays from a halfback position and was on the throwing end of most passes.

"Football Greatest Sport"

Kelley, who probably will go down in Yale's football history as one of its immortals, was among the first to shake Frank's hand when the result, which had been expected, was announced.

Kelley said:

"Frank will make a great captain. He gives everything he has on every play and every pass Clint has thrown to me was timed so perfect that whenever I missed it, it was my fault."

The hard-running shifty Yale back told interviewers, "I think football is the greatest sport there is."

At Evanston High School where he was chosen all-Illinois scholastic back, Frank also was a brilliant basketball player, leading the five in his senior year. He went to Lawrenceville (N. J.) prep from Evanston, and then came to Yale, but refrained from playing football due to a shoulder injury until last season when he gained a regular post as a sophomore.

"Average" Student

The Evanston youth weighs about 185 pounds, and is just short of being a six-footer. He is majoring in economics and admits he's only an "average" student.

Dick Harlow, Harvard football coach, lauded Frank after the Harvard game last Saturday when Yale won the big three title, calling him "the greatest back I've ever seen."

Burch Williams of Cleveland, Miss., was elected manager for 1938. He will be assistant manager next year.

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Mashed Turnips Hubbard Squash
Lettuce with French Dressing
Choice of One
English Plum Pudding, Hot Sauce; Hot Mince, Apple, Pumpkin or Frosted Lemon Pie; Frozen Pudding
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Chicken Soup with Rice
Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey with Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potato Sweet Potato
Boiled Onions Hubbard Squash
Cranberry Jelly
Hot Rolls and Butter
Plum Pudding with Hard Sauce
Squash Pie Mince Pie Apple Pie
Vanilla Ice Cream
Coffee Milk Tea
New England Apple Cider

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Stuffed Olives Pickles Celery
SOUP
ENTREE
Fried Filet of Sole, Tartar Sauce
ROASTS
Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey
Chestnut Dressing, Cranberry Sauce
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef Au Jus
Two Broiled Spring Lamb Chops, Creole Sauce
VEGETABLES
Choice of 3 Vegetables and Potatoes
SALAD
Regent Grill Salad
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Choice of English Plum Pudding, Assorted Ice Cream, Home-Made Pie, Sweet Cider, Demi-Tasse.

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New Dealers Study Effect Of Ruling on Jobs Insurance; N. Y. Official Praises Result

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — New Dealers wondered today if they had rejoiced prematurely over the 4-to-4 tie vote which yesterday gave validity, as though by default, to the New York Social Security Law, and hence by indirection to a phase of the federal law.

Other observers meanwhile tried to take a long-range view of the latest and most evenly divided of the many recent sharply contested Supreme Court decisions, in an effort to see the trend of the times and to hazard estimates of where prevailing currents are taking America.

On all hands it was agreed that it is a good thing that the court's decisions fall after the election, when the vital issue of judicial review can be debated in a quieter atmosphere. Though opinions are widely divided over what lies ahead, there are a number of general facts which find considerable agreement:

Courts' Unique Position

The United States is, in the first place, the only constitutional democracy which gives quite such broad powers of judicial review to its courts.

Neither the British nor French Parliaments for example can be curbed by the courts. On the other hand, the habit of judicial review is so deeply ingrained in American consciousness that many believe it could not be removed without altering the federal nature of the Government.

In the second place, it is agreed that in recent years, and coincident in large part with the New Deal, there have been widespread divergence and division within the Supreme Court. This has brought a succession of 5-to-4 and 6-to-3 decisions and sharp opinions from the respective sides.

Hughes Often Liberal

Some of the strongest minority decisions have come from the Chief Justice, the man who at one time wrote: "We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is." It has gone so far that in one instance Mr. Justice Stone, dissenting in the opinion that threw out the New York Minimum Wage Law, declared it was "difficult to imagine any grounds, other than our own personal economic predilections," for saying that Congress could not legislate on the contract of employment.

In the third place, constitutional lawyers seem to agree that, whatever the rights or wrongs of New Deal legislation, it has entered a field in which the Constitution does not speak with specific language set down in black-and-white finality.

Seems Evenly Balanced

Finally, it is apparent from recent decisions that the deep fissure within the court has divided the body into evenly balanced parts, where the vote of most members on this type of legislation can be pretty accurately forecast in advance, with four consistent "conservatives" on one side, three regular "liberals," joined frequently by the Chief Justice, on the other, and the ninth balance-of-power justice, Owen D. Roberts, frequently casting the deciding vote.

Under such circumstances it has sometimes seemed as though the real arbiter of the constitutionality of laws was not the full body of nine judges, but the single "balance-of-power" judge.

These are the background conditions affecting every present approach in Washington to the simmering constitutional problem, which may or may not come to a boil with the later decision of President Roosevelt.

For the moment, the inadvertent and almost accidental victory of the New York unemployment insurance law in the rare tie-vote decision of the court postpones any public discussion of what everyone in Washington is actually talking about—whether there will be a movement to amend the Constitution this session.

May Light Fuse

On the other hand, the very nature of the 4-to-4 decision may ultimately set the fire cracker off.

New Dealers seem to feel that the electorate upheld the social security laws in the past election, and the narrow squeak in the Supreme Court, and the possibility of a later rehearing and reversal, may force the issue.

But Mr. Justice Shires, in the meantime, who had approved the law on its first test, slipped over to the other side. The result was a 5-to-4 opinion against the law and it took Congress 18 years to put through a constitutional amendment overriding the one vote.

As one appraises the postelection opinions of New Dealers here and tries to sense the Washington mood of the moment, there seems to be a sober realization of the importance of the whole matter, but at the same time a very definite inclination to put the Supreme Court "on trial" for a period with the prospect of taking some action if social legislation is blocked, particularly if it is blocked by one vote.

It is probably true that never in American history has a victorious administration been so close to seeking a major constitutional overhauling as today. Whether it will finally take the hazardous plunge remains to be seen.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The four-to-four decision by the United States Spreme Court upholding the New York State unemployment insurance law puts a brake on depressions, in the opinion of Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner. It means, he holds, "that we have left behind forever a state of affairs in which unemployed workers were ignored until they were battered down to utter destitution."

"Under the old methord, which the Legislature condemned in the statement preceding the New York unemployment insurance law, nothing was done for the unemployed worker until he was willing and able to prove destitution," Mr. Andrews continued. "Then relief was given to him amounting in 1935 for all forms of work and home relief, to approximately $350,000,000 in this State.

Will Be Their Right

"Under the unemployment insurance law benefits will be paid to eligible unemployed workers promptly as a matter of right while the unemployed person is still in the consuming market. A brake will be put upon depressions. We will be saved from minor depressions and the sharp drops of major depressions will be lessened. The general standard of living will be raised and sustained thereby. This is an important beginning in the program for winning us security for the people of this State and the United States.

"The Supreme Court has underwritten the opinion of the New York State Court of Appeals that unemployed wage-earners are entitled to consideration equal to that which has long been given machinery and manufacturing plants."

$60,000,000 for 1934

Mr. Andrews said that under the present scale of contributions, "which are solely from employers," approximately $30,000,000 will have been collected for 1936 and $60,000,000 for 1937. He expected that as much as $100,000,000 would be collected for this fund in 1938 and each year thereafter.

"Benefits equal to 50 per cent of normal full time weekly wages, but not more than $15 per week nor less than $5 a week, will be paid to eligible unemployed workers in the ratio of one week of benefits to each 15 days of unemployment within the preceding 12 months, but not more than 16 weekly benefits shall be paid in any consecutive 52 weeks," he said. "This, it is estimated, will take care of most of those who become unemployed during normal times and during minor declines in the employment level."

Fund Is Mounting

Glenn A. Bowers, executive director of the division of placement and unemployment insurance of the state labor department, said that during the 16 months the law has been in force contributions had been received from about 76,000 employers and that this fund now totaled $22,000,000.

"It represents an amount equal to 1 per cent of the wages paid to more than 2,500,000 workers employed by employers subject to the law," he said. Employers, he added, would, beginning on Jan. 1, next, be required to keep and furnish records of employees' wages and time worked.

Employers Prepare

Instructions for the keeping and reporting of these records were now being drafted and would be issued not later than Dec. 1, he said, "giving the employers 30 days in which to prepare for the submission of these records.

"Beginning on Jan. 1, 1937, all employees who have become unemployed will be advised to register immediately with the division of placement and unemployment insurance in order to establish their unemployment record so as to become eligible for benefits if unemployed after Jan. 1, 1938," Mr. Bowers added.

"After Jan. 1, 1938, eligibility to benefits and amount and duration of benefits payable to an unemployed worker are based upon the number of days previously worked and the amount of his earnings."

Farm Federation Medal Awarded Senator Norris

McCOOK, Neb., Nov. 24 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, informed Senator George W. Norris (I) Nebraska, that he and Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, would share the organization's annual distinguished service medal.

Senator Norris said he would be unable to attend the bureau's meeting in Pasadena, Calif., to receive the award personally.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

New Hampshire

Laconia—Week days, 10 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 2 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.

Townsend Cheered at End Of Ohio Court Hearing

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 24 (AP)—A deposition hearing in a suit against Dr. Francis E. Townsend and Old-Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., ended yesterday with 200 courtroom spectators cheering the physician and booing counsel for Dr. Alfred J. Wright, ousted director of the movement who brought the action. The hearing before Judge George Kerr was twice postponed after Dr. Townsend failed to appear, claiming he was subject to persecution.

Dr. Wright filed the suit July 17, petitioning for an accounting of over $1,000,000 in funds, ouster of Dr. Townsend as its head and the appointment of a receiver.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

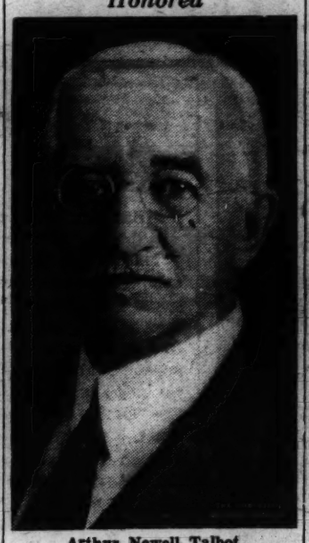
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Honored



Arthur Newell Talbot
Winner of 1937 John Fritz Gold Medal, Among Highest Engineering Honors

Chess

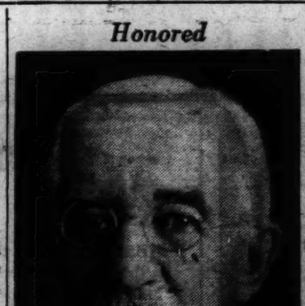
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Nov. 24, 1936

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 1881
By O. Wurzburg

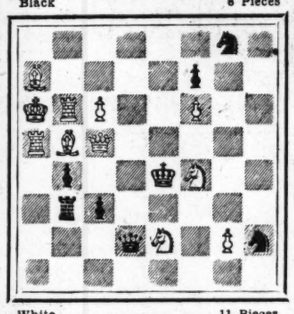
Black — 5 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(From "White to Play." A complete block with eight added mates: a record!)

Problem No. 1882
By O. Wurzburg

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Pittsburgh Times-Gazette, Feb. 25, 1912. Five white Q sacrifices.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1879. B-Kt8

No. 1880.	White	Black	White	Black
1.	B-R4	P-K3	B-K8	
2.	R-B2		B-Q8	
1.	———	P-K4	B-Q8	
2.	R-B3		B-Q7	
1.	———	P-K5	B-B7	
2.	R-B4		B-B7	
1.	———	P-K6	B-R4	
2.	R-B5		B-R4	
1.	———	P-Q4	PxKt	
2.	R-QKt6		PxKt	
1.	———	P-Q5	B-Kt6	
2.	R-Q6		B-Kt6	
1.	———	P-K7	P-R4	
2.	R-K6		B-B6	
1.	———	P-K8	B-B6	
2.	R-KR8			
1.	———	P-K8	B-K7	
2.	R-K7			

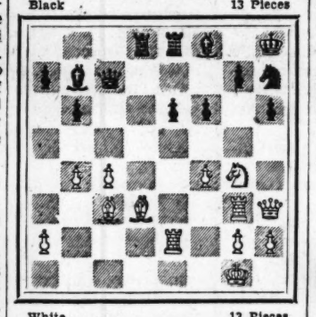
End-Game No. 331. After Black plays QxR, White draws with 1 PxQ, PxP; 2 K-Kt2, K-B5; 3 K-R3, P-Kt7; 4 K-R2, and draws.

End-Game

In this position, from the recent Munich team tournament, L. Szabo, Hungary, initiates a winning combination against Snaevarr, Iceland.

End-Game No. 332

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces
White to play and win

In this game, from the Munich team tournament, a German player, finding himself with an appreciable advantage in development, first offers a P, to gain time for quick attack, then another P, and then smashes through with a R and B sacrifice that leaves his Roumanian opponent in a mating net.

French Defense

Richter Alexandrescu White	Black	Richter Alexandrescu White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 B-Q2	QxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 R-K3	Q-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	17 R-Kt5	Q-Q3
4 KtxP	Kt-Q2	18 R-KKt3	K-R(s)
5 Kt-KB3	KKt-B3	19 RxKKtP	KxR
6 KtxKtch	KtxKt	20 BxPch	K-Kt
7 B-KKt5	B-K2	21 Q-B3	Kt-K
8 B-Q3	P-B4	22 Q-Kt4ch	K-R
9 Castles	Castles	23 B-Kt7ch	KtxB
10 PxP	Q-R4	24 Q-R3ch	B-R5
11 R-K	QxBP	25 QxBch	Kt-R4
12 Kt-K5	P-KR3	26 QxKtch	K-Kt2
13 P-QKt4	Q-KtP	27 Q-Kt5cn and mates in two	
14 R-Kt	Q-R4		

(a) At this point the student should try to visualize the winning combination before actually replaying the score above.

There were many draws in the Nottingham tournament, especially between the topnotchers. This game, despite its shortness, is decidedly not routine, and shows two native Russians, Alekhine, now a French citizen, and the present Soviet champion, Botwinnik, whom recent tournament play reveals as one of the five or six strongest grand masters, in an exciting game terminated with a sacrificial draw by perpetual check.

Sicilian Defense

Alekhine White	Botwinnik Black	Alekhine White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 KPxP	Kt-QKt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	13 P-Q6	QxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 B-B5	Q-B5
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	15 R-KB	QxRP
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	16 BxKt	KtxP
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	17 BxKt	Q-Kt6ch
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	18 R-B2	Q-Kt8ch
8 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	19 R-B	
9 P-KB4	Castles	Drawn by perpetual check.	
10 P-KKt4(a)	P-Q4		
11 P-B5	B-QB		

(a) Probably overaggressive, but Botwinnik must rise to the occasion.

Germany Reports Anti-Bolshevist Drive With Japan

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (AP)—Germany yesterday reported that she and Japan had agreed on an anti-Bolshevist campaign as charged by Russia last week.

A Foreign Office spokesman made the announcement, the first admission from Germany that the Russian assertions were true.

The spokesman said, however, that there was no written agreement between the two nations, and that therefore a pact, in the diplomatic sense of the word, did not exist.

Conversations, only, had taken place, he said, but indicated they were regarded as official.

Asked whether the talks had been carried on through diplomatic channels or through emissaries of the National Socialist party, the spokesman said:

"There is no difference between the Foreign Office and the party."

Diplomatic quarters, which have been trying to get an official German statement on the situation for weeks, expected that it would be forthcoming soon, setting forth the Reich's views on what the conversations portend.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, meanwhile, carried on through the German press an anti-Russian tirade.

As an afterthought, the Foreign Office spokesman said that perhaps the Russian trial of Stückling had been mainly an attempt to divert the world's attention from "Soviet arms pouring into Spain rather than to show that fascist nations were mixing into Russian internal affairs."

31 German Citizens Held by Soviets As Sabotage Suspects

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg yesterday asked N. N. Krestinsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to spare the life of Emil Iyan Stückling, German engineer condemned to be shot Sunday for plotting to wreck the Kemerovo Siberian coal mines.

The German Ambassador first petitioned for clemency or at least a stay of execution for Stückling who was sentenced with eight Russians similarly charged with causing the death of 14 miners in acts of sabotage.

Results Kept Secret

The results of the conversations were not divulged, but German sources evidenced more optimism that the Stückling sentence will not be carried out.

If he should be executed by a firing squad, as the sentence reads, he would be the first foreign engineer to meet such a fate in all the anti-government plots disclosed in trials during the last seven years.

It was reported in Moscow that four more Germans were arrested on undisclosed charges Sunday in Moscow, Kiev and elsewhere, bringing the known number of German nationals under arrest to 31.

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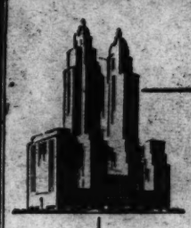

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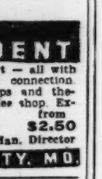

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The Home Forum

Another Encounter With a Map

MAPS are all things to all men; they are dreams for the imaginative, snares for the unwary and guides only for the experienced. Puck probably drew the first one, because they provide the problem without the solution and provide it with a fascination of color, shape and name as irresistible as a will-of-the-wisp on a moonless midnight.

We live very much on the fringe of things here. To the south things are normal enough, mechanized civilization the whole length of a continent. East and west the open spaces are wider and often illimitable, but north the map has it all its own way and rules the territorial roost. North of us there is little but lakes and forests, marooned farms, lumber and mining settlements waxing and waning with their exploitation until habitation ceases at the height of land, where the rivers run to the Arctic and the Aurora makes movies for the seals and polar bears.

A THOUSAND YEARS, or what you will, of Indian trails, plus a hundred of slow and painful white settlement, have given us country roads twisting their way through the forest from village to village and circling every root and swamp; and now the motorcar is adding highways drawn as the crow is erroneously supposed to fly, economically straight from place to place. The first are pure romance, for those who aren't in a hurry and care to reconstruct a pioneer and primitive world. The last are mere transit, only one stage more interesting than flying.

There are many different kinds of maps, Natural Resources maps, that emphasize mines and minerals, power possibilities and growths, and consider mere roads beneath them—"We make roads when we need them," they say grandly. Ordnance maps are another kind and they have an infuriating habit of usually lacking the sheet you absolutely need. Railway maps, of course, ignore all roads but their own steel ones. Finally there are tourist maps, covering enormous areas on a completely delusive scale, all highly colored and stamped so alluringly in large red letters: "Bear and Deer, Bass and Trout," that the simple tourist couldn't do less than expect to be met at the territorial border by mammalian or piscatory greeters inviting inspection of their homes and lairs.

WHO PREPARES SUCH maps is a mystery I should hate to solve; it would rob our lives of their purest romance and fireside conjecture. They are invariably on a minute scale, a thousand miles is a mere span to their far-flung enthusiasms which make me surmise that they have their origin in some sequestered gasoline company laying deep enticements into bypaths from which their rainbow streams alone can extricate—at a price.

But there is nothing to be afraid of but distance and dilemmas and, so long as your car is reasonably sound and neither too large nor too expensive and you don't mind dust and bumps and carry a couple of days' food—in case—there is no reason why you shouldn't leave the highway and plunge in.

PETER AND I have done it many times and have always come out the other side with information enough to make our own map—quite unlike the gasoline one. So when we heard of a new lake and a stretch of river known only to logs and lumbermen, not so long ago, we decided to explore.

The gasoline map showed minute bits of straight blue lines alternating with white ones. The blue denote "improved" roads, the white unimproved. Our only qualm was as usual that the distance looked so short that we should be home for lunch, instead of making meals in some lost corner of a continent which is the best part of the trip.

But the map won the first set to love at least. We found our first objective, a lake called Calabogie, without much trouble. The road was "improved." It had been widened and some of the rocks blasted and the corners cut and then left to its own devices.

Its principal device was, evidently, to intimidate the traveler by a terrific washboard surface which rattled your teeth and had to be taken either at five or fifty miles an hour. There was no chance of surviving the corners at fifty, and the long stretch at a slow five killed the Calabogie interest so completely that we never even tried to find the origin of the name, whether it was a hamlet in Scotland, an Irish bog or Algonquin-Indian for a high hill or a porcupine.

ANYHOW IT WAS a grand lake when we did arrive, stretching away out of sight to right and left with bays and points and high hills on the far side half hidden in the summer heat haze.

A lumber village lay at the outlet along the road; and, what was of paramount importance, a grand beach stretched along the so-called roadside. So we swam and lunched and idled and studied the map for the next stage.

Another short straight line, a white unimproved one this time, led to another lake roughly on the way home. We could cook supper there and get out to the highway by dark—we did, but not according to plan and there were times when we thought the map was going to win the second set.

WE ASKED FOR the road to Clayton Lake—the straight half-inch white line, and a lumberman coaxing logs through a dam pointed with his pike pole across the bridge, "You can't miss it." We couldn't; there was no other. It was also quite definitely unimproved, a sandy track, just the width of the car and no more. However, we had had enough of "improved" roads, and this seemed to start in the general direction of the map; so we took the lumberjack at his word and drove on.

We have had a good many experiences with maps in our time. Maps that must have been drawn by enthusiastic fireside memorists and had no possible connection with the fact. Maps that showed lovely and nonexistent lakes and omitted all trace of the ones we camped on; trails that had never been cut and portages that were on the other side of rivers; but this road equaled any imaginative flight.

OUR COURSE WAS roughly south, so we started into the sun. Soon it slipped round to our right and stayed there. Then, equally secretly, it appeared on our left and seemed to prefer the new position; and, finally, we had it on our backs till we began to wonder when we should come full circle to Calabogie. We crawled in low gear up rocky steeps washed clear of all sand, the bonnet hiding everything but the tree tops. We hung on summits and then, with full brakes, crawled down into valleys past abandoned farms and bumped over corduroy bridges that seemed to have no stability. Unmarked lakes and ponds shone through the bush, but we had no eyes for anything but that road. Luckily no one else was exploring that day; we met no cars and only one native, and he was a large and very handsome porcupine. He was ambling along in the sandy wheel track and made no effort to move, so we stopped the car, enjoyed him for half-an-hour and photographed him from every angle. Whenever I got within a yard of him, he would turn and face me, but without resentment; and he would sit up on his tail and wave his forepaws as if to invite me to do the same. Finally he had to be encouraged to leave the road for us to pass and he left a frill of quills in the toe of my shoe as a souvenir.

THE MAP'S FIVE miles were eaten up in half-an-hour and no crossroads appeared, so we drove mile after mile with our eyes glued to the track which took some watching. Finally we crossed a couple of tracks, less used even than ours, but at least wheel marked, and we were properly stumped. They might lead to abandoned farms or mines or they might be our white unimproved road. There was no one but an eagle high in the sky who knew anything and he justly despised earth trails, so we admitted ourselves lost and decided to inquire at the first marooned farm we saw.

It was up a steep hill—we could just make it—but the log house and barns were first rate when we got there. A small boy was startled into complete dumbness, his mother into an equally complete vagueness, but grandmother was a body of parts, Scots parts; and, after we were forced to admit we had no Scots in us nearer than Peter's maternal grandmother who was a Chisholm, she waved grandly across the country. "You'll be takin' the road ower the hill past the farm doon at the corners. Dinna' tak the road shairp to the left nor the one right, but the one ower the hill past the white hoose." We expressed our gratitude while we strove to remember the directions and turned somehow in the farmyard, scattering turkeys with one wheel and squealing pigs with the other, while collie pups barked and sheep bleated encouragement to our quest.

THE WORST WAS over. "The hoose on the hill" was our guide, although "the corners" were another three miles instead of "just doon there." Gradually the forest faded into farms and we saw a glint of the end of our lake. We had come twenty-five miles through the bush. The proverbial crow—or any other bird but a night hawk—would have done it in seven or eight. The rest were the wanderings of the early trail makers, packing sacks of oats on their backs to the nearest mill and returning with the meal along the road of least resistance.

We found our lake, but it didn't invite us. Black thunder clouds were banking up and there was another ten miles of "unimproved" between us and the highway. The sun had disappeared in an angry gloom and discretion was the better part of maps and distance.

We were on the highway before the storm broke and then we raced it home. Our very late supper was cooked by electricity, instead of birch logs by the lake, and we had had another encounter with the map and come off winners—just.

E. B.

"Come, Folks, Come"

Our belfry bell
Has within it
A whispering well
Of silver sound.
Sunday morning,
And Sunday night,
Come rain or snow,
Dark days or bright,
It sings in silver:
"Come, folks, come."

ROBERT E. KEY

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Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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Boston, Mass

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass, U S A
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by A. C. Cooper, London

MADEMOISELLE G. AU RUBAN BLEU BY RENOIR: *In a Private Collection*

THIS charming portrait of a bright-eyed girl, who is wearing a blue hair-ribbon, was lent by a private collector to the exhibition of nineteenth-century French painting in London. Like many similar studies and portraits by Renoir, it reveals his understanding and love of children. For only with patience and gentleness, an affectionate approach to his subject, could such careful observation and expression be achieved.

A child is rarely found in the reposeful attitude necessary for a portrait of this kind, and the artist must have had a keen eye for catching this spirit o childhood. At any moment Mademoiselle of the blue ribbon might beg to be allowed to run off to play, and in the portrait there is the hint of arrested vivacity.

This profound understanding for the character of his sitter is reminiscent of Velasquez's portraits of the Spanish royal children; and, like this great master, Renoir had the breadth of vision and subtlety of handling which gives his work lasting quality.

In the portrait of Mademoiselle G. the delicate modulations of the flesh tones, as well as the firm drawing of the separate features, are set off against the dark masses of the collar and background.

The work is dated 1880, the artist's middle period, showing the mature craftsman with his individual technique of small brush strokes and softened edges.

Sign of Autumn

AMONG the many cozy institutions of this old Parisian world that so skillfully combine the last word in modernity with the antique simplicities of human nature, surely the coziest is the roast chestnut man, whom toward the end of October one welcomes back to his snug station at the corner of the terrasse of most cafés, even in the fashionable quarters of the Right Bank.

He is an unfailing sign of autumn, as punctual as the falling leaves in the Luxembourg Gardens, and that exquisite haze, hardly so definite as a mist, a delicate veil with which the Seine turns the whole of Paris into a dreamy canvas by Monet. Particularly on mornings when there is a sharp nip in the air, how comfortable it is to catch a whiff of the warm country fragrance floating across the square from his big copper cauldron, on the lid of which, folded in a piece of sacking, the nuts that are cooked lie steaming, ready to be bought.

For a franc you get about a dozen in a little paper bag, which in the pocket of your overcoat makes a nice warm place for your hand. . . . You choose a seat as near to the chestnut man as you can, though, should that be already taken, there are other warm places in the neighborhood of the big charcoal stove which keeps the whole terrasse at a cozy temperature enabling you to enjoy fresh air with indoor comfort.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Garret." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

Wordsworth Begins to Write Poetry

THE love for lakes and hills went with Wordsworth to Cambridge. Though he put on a wig and silk hose and studied geometry, he felt a little like an eagle in a cage. He thrilled at the sight of Milton's room, and he often looked out of his window at the statue of the great scientist Newton

with his prism and silent face,
The marble index of a mind forever
Voyaging through strange seas of Thought, alone;

but when vacation came he rushed back to Grasmere to tramp the hills of the Lake Country by himself or with his sister Dorothy.

It was during his first two vacations from Cambridge that Wordsworth began to write poetry showing a quality all its own. "An Evening Walk" was cast in formal heroic couplets, but in its careful and reverent descriptions of the end of a day there was an attitude toward the earth entirely new in poetry. Two of the lines run:

And, fronting the bright west, yon oak entwines
Its darkening boughs and leaves, in stronger lines.

This was a memory. Wordsworth had actually noticed the vivid sunset light on a tree, and marvelled at the glory of flame and shadow. He was only fourteen then, but was so startled that he said to himself: "I have never read any poetry about things like that. I am going to write it myself."

And at seventeen he was already trying.

But "An Evening Walk" was a crude piece of work in 1789, full of a solemn stiffness that was to follow Wordsworth all his life. Even when finally printed in 1793 it was spotted with echoes of other poets and abstract personifications like Content and Impatience and Hope—bad habits of the poetry of common sense. By this time, Wordsworth was reaching out toward more than descriptions of scenery. His "Descriptive Sketches," also published in 1793, were indeed descriptive, but they rang with stirring lines against tyranny. They had been written in 1790, after Wordsworth and his friend Jones had passed through France on their way to walk in the Alps. At Calais, and as they journeyed southward, they had breathed the atmosphere of exhilaration and hoped-for liberty that hung over the whole land. What wonder that young Wordsworth turned to France a year later when he himself longed for freedom and yearned to write great poetry. He had not forgotten nature then, but he had remembered that in France men were abolishing old laws and cruelties, and trying to make a government founded on Reason and Brotherhood and Freedom and, therefore they thought, in accord with nature herself.—From "The Winged Horse: The Story of Poets and Their Poetry," by JOSEPH AUSLANDER and FRANK ERNEST HILL. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Cause for Thanksgiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST wrote, "Offer unto God thanksgiving," and in the following Psalm we read: "Thou delightest not in burnt offering. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise." Christ Jesus, knowing God as divine Love, plainly taught that unselfed, spiritual thinking and right living are the only acceptable offerings to God, to divine Life, Truth, Love. A spiritual understanding of God is a constant cause for thanksgiving, since through the spiritual concept of God, and of the real man as wholly spiritual, true health, harmony, and wealth are discovered.

The corporeal senses often testify to lack, poverty, illness, disorder. To yield one's thought to this false testimony, to talk of and contemplate such errors, may be likened to the sowing of weed seeds in one's garden, and later lamenting over the troublesome, worthless crop, while still cultivating it. Thoughts may be likened to seeds; once accepted into consciousness they bear a crop exactly like themselves. That is to say, beliefs in sin, disease, disaster, death will be manifested in one's own environment and physical condition so long as they are believed to be real. On the other hand, spiritual ideas, true thoughts of health, harmony, supply, become apparent when understood as spiritual realities. Each individual has the choice as to which seed he shall sow—the tares of evil beliefs or the good seed of spiritual ideas.

Shortly before his ascension Christ Jesus, standing at dawn on the shore of the sea of Tiberius, called to seven of his disciples who had been fishing all night in a little ship, "Children, have ye any meat?" The account continues: "They answered him, No. And he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find." Obeying his command, they cast their net "on the right side" and "were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes." Referring to this illuminating incident, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 35): "Convinced of the fruitlessness of their toil in the dark and wakened by their Master's voice, they changed their methods, turned away from material things, and cast their net on the right side. Discerning Christ, Truth, anew on the shore of time, they were enabled to rise somewhat from mortal sensuousness or the burial of mind in matter, into newness of life as Spirit."

As the disciples cast their net on the right side, so must our thought be turned away from the contemplation of lack, illness, toil, accident, death. Only through spiritual thinking can the abundance of all good, as already provided by divine Love, be realized and humanly demonstrated. When one understands God as Love, divine supplies will be found in the very place where corporeal sense and mortal belief sees poverty, distress, danger. Heaven is not a far-distant place, but a present spiritual condition. Said our beloved Master, "The kingdom of God is within you."

Once convinced of the fruitlessness of toil—of thinking along wholly material lines—human consciousness will be prepared to change its method, and turn to the contemplation of spiritual health and prosperity as a present reality. The thoughts entertained today are the materials out of which tomorrows appear; hence today is the day in which to think good thoughts in order that each day's experiences may be in harmony with the law of God, God's law, as revealed through Christian Science, is the gospel of glad tidings, good will, peace on earth, the law of brotherly love, the law of health, peace, happiness to all. Life and all that it brings of joy, activity, goodness; Truth and all that it teaches and unfolds of infinite law, supply, harmony; Love and all the grace and peace which it brings to world-weary hearts—Are not these true wealth?

In the treasures of God's Word as revealed in this age through the teachings of Christian Science, we have the true seed. These spiritual ideas, when established in individual consciousness, bring forth greater mental freedom and better health. They bring divine inspiration, thus opening the door to a more spiritual realization of the rich bounty and glory of true being. Harmony, health, peace, prosperity, progress, eternal life, are all within one's grasp when the divine Principle—Life, Truth, Love—is understood and applied to daily problems.

"Offer unto God thanksgiving." Spiritual thinking is an offering possible to each and every one. Gratitude and thanksgiving open the windows of heaven and the gifts of divine Love pour into the prepared consciousness. The eternal, ever-present law of God is that His man, His idea, is forever perfect, healthy, free, abundantly satisfied with the riches of Life, Truth, Love. In Science and Health (p. 3) Mrs. Eddy says: "If we are ungrateful for Life, Truth, and Love, and yet return thanks to God for all blessings, we are insincere and incur the sharp censure our Master pronounces on hypocrites. In such a case, the only acceptable prayer is to put the finger on the lips and remember our blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Grund zur Danksagung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Psalmist schrieb: „Opfere Gott Dank", und im nächsten Psalm lesen wir: „Du hast nicht Lust zum Opfer—ich wollte dir's sonst wohl geben—, und Brandopfer gefallen dir nicht. Die Opfer, die Gott gefallen, sind ein geängsteter Geist; ein geängstet und zerschlagen Herz wirst du, Gott, nicht verachten". Christus Jesus, der wußte, daß Gott die göttliche Liebe ist, lehrte klar, daß selbstloses, geistiges Denken und rechtes Leben die einzigen Opfer sind, die Gott, das göttliche Leben, die göttliche Wahrheit und die göttliche Liebe annehmen kann. Ein geistiges Verständnis Gottes ist ein beständiger Grund zur Danksagung; denn durch den geistigen Begriff von Gott und vom wirklichen Menschen als rein geistig werden wahre Gesundheit, wahre Eintracht und wahrer Reichtum entdeckt.

Die körperlichen Sinne zeugen oft für Mangel, Armut, Krankheit, Unordnung. Diesem falschen Zeugnis Glauben schenken, über solche Irrtümer reden und nachdenken, ist zu vergleichen mit dem Säen von Unkrautsamen im eigenen Garten und mit dem späteren Klagen über die unerfreuliche, wertlose Ernte, während man sie immer noch pflegt. Gedanken können mit Samen verglichen werden. Sind sie einmal ins Bewußtsein aufgenommen, so tragen sie eine Frucht, die ihnen genau gleicht, d.h. der Glaube an Sünde, Krankheit, Unheil und Tod wird sich in unserer Umgebung und in unserem körperlichen Befinden so lang bekunden, wie wir sie für wirklich halten. Dagenen treten geistige Ideen, wahre Gedanken der Gesundheit, der Harmonie und der Versorgung in Erscheinung, wenn sie als geistige Wirklichkeiten verstanden werden. Jeder Mensch hat die Wahl, welchen Samen er säen will—das Unkraut böser Annahmen oder den guten Samen geistiger Ideen.

Kurz vor seiner Himmelfahrt fragte Christus Jesus, als er bei Tagesanbruch am Ufer des Meeres bei Tiberias stand, sieben seiner Jünger, die in einem kleinen Schiff die ganze Nacht gefischt hatten: „Kinder, habt ihr nichts zu essen?" In dem Bericht heißt es weiter: „Sie antworteten ihm: Nein. Er aber sprach zu ihnen: Werfet das Netz zur Rechten des Schiffs, so werdet ihr finden". Seinem Befehl gehorsam warfen sie ihr Netz „zur Rechten" und „konnten's nicht mehr ziehen vor der Menge der Fische". Bezugnehmend auf diese aufklärende Begebenheit schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 35): „Von der Fruchtlosigkeit ihrer Arbeit im Dunkeln überzeugt und durch ihres Meisters Stimme erweckt, änderten sie ihr Verfahren, wandten sich von den materiellen Dingen ab und warfen ihr Netz auf der rechten Seite aus. Indem sie Christus, Wahrheit, am Gestade der Zeit von neuem gewahrten, wurden sie befähigt, sich in etwas aus der sterblichen Sinnengebundenheit oder aus dem Begrabensein des Gemüts in der Materie in die Neuheit des Lebens, das Geist ist, zu erheben".

Wie die Jünger ihr Netz auf der rechten Seite auswarfen, so müssen wir uns des Nachdenkens über Mangel, Krankheit, Mühseligkeit, Unfall und Tod enthalten. Nur durch geistiges Denken kann die von der göttlichen Liebe schon vorgesehene Fülle alles Guten erkannt und menschlich bewiesen werden. Wenn man Gott als die Liebe versteht, findet man gerade dort, wo der körperliche Sinn und der sterbliche Glaube Armut, Not und Gefahr sehen, göttliche Versorgung. Der Himmel ist kein weit entfernter Ort, sondern ein gegenwärtiger geistiger Zustand. Unser geliebter Meister sagte: „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch".

Ist das menschliche Bewußtsein einmal von der Fruchtlosigkeit der Mühseligkeit—rein materiellen Denkens—überzeugt, so ist es bereit, sein Verfahren zu ändern und sich der Betrachtung geistiger Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt als einer gegenwätigen Wirklichkeit zuzuwenden. Die Gedanken, die wir heute hegen, sind das Material, aus denen kommende Tage hervorgehen. Daher ist heute der Tag, an dem man gute Gedanken denken muß, damit die Erfahrungen jedes Tages mit dem Gesetz Gottes übereinstimmen. Gottes Gesetz, wie die Christliche Wisseischaft es enthüllt, ist das Evangelium froher Botschaften, des Wohlwollens, des Friedens auf Erden; das Gesetz der Nächstenliebe, das Gesetz der Gesundheit, des Friedens, der Freude für alle. Das Leben und alle Freude, Tätigkeit und Güte, die es mit sich bringt; die Wahrheit und alles, was sie vom unendlichen Gesetz, von Versorgung und Harmonie lehrt und enthüllt; die Liebe mit aller ihrer Huld und ihrem Frieden, den sie weltmüden Herzen bringt—ist dies nicht wahrer Reichtum?

In den Schätzen des in unserem Zeitalter durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllten Wortes Gottes haben wir den wahren Samen. Wenn diese geistigen Ideen im individuellen Bewußtsein Fuß gefaßt haben, bringen sie größere mentale Freiheit und bessere Gesundheit hervor. Sie bringen göttliche Erleuchtung, wodurch sie einer geistigeren Erkenntnis der reichen Fülle und der Herrlichkeit des wahren Seins die Tür öffnen. Harmonie, Gesundheit, Friede, Gedeihen, Fortschritt, ewiges Leben sind erreichbar, wenn das göttliche Prinzip—das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe—verstanden und auf die täglichen Probleme angewandt wird.

„Opfere Gott Dank". Geistiges Denken ist ein Opfer, das alle ohne Ausnahme darbringen können. Dankbarkeit und Danksagung öffnen die Fenster des Himmels, so daß die Gaben der göttlichen Liebe in das vorbereitete Bewußtsein fließen. Es ist das ewige, immergegenwärtige Gesetz Gottes, daß Sein Mensch, Seine Idee, auf ewig vollkommen, gesund, frei, mit dem Reichtum des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe in Fülle versorgt ist. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 3) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wenn wir für Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe undankbar sind, und dennoch Gott für alle Segnungen Dank sagen, so sind wir unaufrichtig und ziehen uns den scharfen Tadel unseres Meisters zu, den er über die Heuchler ausspricht. In solchem Fall ist das einzig annehmbare Gebet, den Finger auf die Lippen legen und unserer Segnungen eingedenk sein".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Fall Feathers

I LOVE the flying feathers of the fall,
The tall red grass that waves a silver plume,
Asparagus, frost-changed to yellow fume,
White clematis that puffs along the wall;

The milkweed bursting open into wings,
Michaelmas daisies poised for sudden flight,
Brown feathered goldenrod and all the bright
Excited flutter autumn weather brings.

ELEANOR VINTON

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1936

Drys Warned to Watch For Special License Vote; League Lists Gains for 1936

Attempts to Hold Interim Vote in Towns That Have Switched to Prohibition Held Likely; Anti-Saloon League Encouraged

A warning that liquor interests may seek special "license" elections in various communities which went dry by small margins was sounded today by Arthur J. Davis, secretary of Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

Mindful of the fact that in 1935 and 1936, after the "license" elections of 1934, at least a half dozen communities were given special legislative permission to hold interim elections on the liquor question, Mr. Davis is attempting to prepare dry interests in advance to defeat any such wet strategy this year.

Warning to Drys

The Legislature looked with favor on the 1935 and 1936 special legislation proposals. Thus, Mr. Davis declared, drys should be busy now developing strength to prevent any successful special vote moves this year. Among towns where Mr. Davis considers such strategy possible are Oak Bluffs, which went unexpectedly dry, and Dedham, where the drys were victorious on question No. 1, that on whether hard liquor shall be sold over bars, by only 82 votes.

Medford also is possible second "license" election territory. It went over to the "No" column on the No. 1 question.

Final results on the "license" referendum have just been completed and analyzed by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. In many respects the figures are encouraging. In others they show the drys gaining little or nothing.

Shift to Dry Column

The gains come in the shift of towns from "wet" to "dry" on the No. 1 question, thus voting against the sale of hard liquor at bars, in restaurants and in taverns. Mr. Davis considers the trend distinctly encouraging, contending many present-day liquor evils are derived from such sales. However, he opposes the sale of any kind of liquor, including package goods as provided by a "Yes" vote on question No. 3. The No. 2 question was: Shall the sale of beer and wine be allowed?

The vote on No. 1 showed a gain of eight towns and two cities for the "drys," 124 towns and three cities voted "No" on No. 1 this year, whereas only 116 towns and one city took the negative stand on hard liquor in 1934. Thus a slight trend toward abolition of hard liquor sales is noted.

Tally Not Complete

The league has not yet completed the list of towns and cities which went completely dry; that is, voted "No" on all three referendum questions. However, a slight gain is anticipated by the drys.

The total vote on all questions was not as encouraging as had been expected. The vote on the three questions was:

No. 1—Yes		985,072
	No	507,582
	Yes Majority	477,490
No. 2—Yes		970,966
	No	463,512
	Yes Majority	507,454
No. 3—Yes		1,015,369
	No	425,207
	Yes Majority	590,162

The highest total vote came on No. 1 on which 1,492,654 persons expressed an opinion. This represented an increased vote of 273,378 or 22.42 per cent over the 1934 total which was 1,219,276. However, several hundred thousand voters failed to vote on the liquor questions inasmuch as the vote for elective offices totaled nearly 1,900,000.

Drys Hold Percentage

But on the hard liquor question the drys were able to maintain their 1934 percentage of the vote. They registered 34 per cent of the total vote cast both in 1934 and 1936.

One bright spot in the tabulations compiled by the league, according to Mr. Davis, is that in the two cities and 15 towns which changed from their 1934 "wet" stand on No. 1 to "dry" in 1936 dwells a population of 220,477. The seven towns which switched from "dry" to "wet" on the same question have a population of only 10,635. Thus, Mr. Davis said, the dry gains are of much greater importance than the wet victories, both in numbers and in population.

The cities and towns which changed from "Yes" to "No" on No. 1 were Newton, Medford, Ashburnham, Burlington, Concord, Dedham, Dighton, Enfield, Harwich, Hopkinton, Lexington, Marblehead, Milton, New Marlboro, Peru, Savoy and Wakefield. Those which went from "No" to "Yes" on the same question were Freetown, Greenwich, Hanover, Merrimac, Berkeley, Charlemont and Plainville.

Mr. Davis is encouraged in the "No. 1" dry victories in Newton and Medford, which previously had been wet territory. Medford also voted against beer and wine, voting only in favor of liquor sales at package stores.

Increased Majorities

Another important result in the eyes of the drys is the fact that one city, Melrose, and every one of the seven large towns in Greater Boston, all voted against the sale of all liquor in 1934, backed up that vote in 1936 by increased majorities this year.

Arlington, with the largest increased majority, added 4083 votes to its 1934 margin. The other large

Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Christmas Trees Find New Stand In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24—For almost as long as the oldest resident can remember, Rhode Islanders came to the Crawford street bridge to purchase their Christmas trees and wreaths. Thousands of trees annually have lined the railings of what is termed "the canal" and hundreds of salesmen came from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York State to compete for business.

This year, the mecca of the Christmas tree man, will be far from the usual locale. It will be at the Gov. Dyer Co-operative Association Market Gardens, according to present plans.

Charles A. Maguire, commissioner of public works, decided that the space alloted in the past was too great, and that there was traffic congestion. Also there was a possibility of snow for Christmas and the tree and yuletide green stands would interfere with city trucks disposing of snow in the waters of the Providence river.

"We regret abolishing the traditional use of the Crawford street bridge site for the sale of Christmas greenery but with conditions at the present time we are forced to make this decision," the announcement said.

The city usually charged substantial fees for rental of space on the bridge. Sixty applicants for space had been received when the decision was reached to refuse permits.

SS-5 a Puzzle To Mill Workers

Registration of America's workers which began today for participation in the old-age benefit provision of the Social Security Act is not quite as simple as it might appear. Witness the difficulties of New Bedford authorities who reported today that they not only cannot make the city's foreign-born millhands understand the program, but cannot even be sure that the employees are giving their right names and ages.

In these mills, nationalities run riot. Included in the workers' ranks are Poles, French Canadians, Armenians, Italians, and Portuguese, a great number of whom are illiterate. Not having read about the Social Security plan, they are at a loss when it comes to distinguishing between old-age benefits, old-age assistance, and unemployment compensation, and cannot seem to understand that they will pay taxes which will eventually be returned to them.

More than that, many of these mill workers are working under assumed names. Sometimes they take names more easily pronounced. Sometimes a son assumes the maiden name of his mother, so that while the father may be known as John Compos, his son answers to John Valenti. And more often than not, a man is known by one name to his family, by another to his employer, and by yet a third to his bank.

It is the task of the Social Security board's representative to straighten this snarl, and to ascertain just how the worker will be known to the Federal Government.

Yet another problem concerns the ages of these workers, many of whom falsify their year of birth in order that they might begin work at an early age. Others, coming from foreign countries as they do, have lost their birth certificates, and have forgotten how old they are. These employees will be requested to write their native countries for copies of their birth certificates.

The one ray of sunshine found by Social Security representatives in their contact with these millhands came from conversations with the 17,000 English-born workers, who not only have a fairly good understanding of the act, but are for the most part favorably disposed toward it. The majority of these workers declared that the New Deal's monumental program compares favorably with the one now in force in England.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight, rising temperature late tonight; Wednesday cloudy, probably light rain or snow, colder Wednesday night; variable south to southwest winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain in east and rain or snow in the west portion Wednesday; rising temperature in the west and north portions late tonight; colder Wednesday night; Thursday generally fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with rising temperature late tonight; Wednesday probably rain; colder Wednesday night; Thursday generally fair and colder.

Maine: Cloudy, probably snow tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature tonight and on the coast Wednesday; colder Wednesday night; Thursday generally fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably snow tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon and night; Thursday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming strong south or southwest Wednesday and shifting to northwest by Wednesday night; overcast weather tonight and Wednesday probably snow over north portion tonight and Wednesday; rain over south portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	Minneapolis	36	28
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	24	22	New York	32	58
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	53	46
Helena	32	28	Philadelphia	36	32
Jacksonville	52	50	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	36	24	San Francisco	50	48
Los Angeles	58	56	Washington	42	40
Miami	73	73			

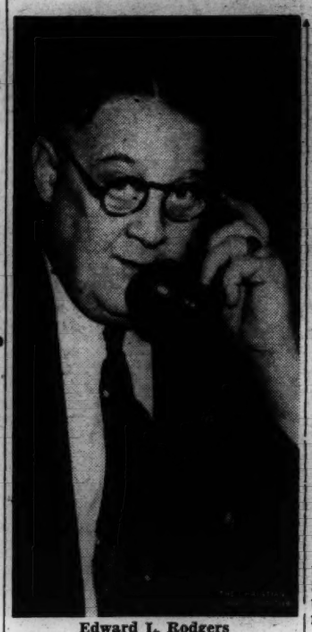
A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 24.
B—Minimum, Nov. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:03 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 7:32 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Shipping at Port of Boston Awaits Strike Developments; Receiver Named in $15,000,000 Mortgage Firm Failure



Edward L. Rodgers
Business Manager of Marine Engineers Beneficial Association

Waterway Plan Urged as Benefit To Vermonters

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 24 (AP)—Burlington city officials, in testimony before the international joint commission, pictured the city today as a potential "gateway to western New England" in the event the proposed Montreal-New York waterway is constructed.

At the opening of today's hearing, which is the third of a series being held by the commission to determine the merits of the waterway, Mayor L. F. Dow read a resolution adopted by the board of aldermen urging the project as a "civic necessity."

He was followed by Willsie Brisbin, a member of the board of aldermen, who told the commission that Burlington would be the logical distributing point for Vermont and other near-by states.

"If the seaway passed through Lake Champlain," he said, "Burlington might well be considered as the gateway to New England. Burlington is well equipped to take care of distribution not only for Vermont but for all parts of New England."

Rail Questions Raised

Both Mayor Dow and Mr. Brisbin were questioned in detail by representatives of railroads entering this territory. In response to a query by Horace Powers of the Central Vermont Railroad, Mayor Dow said he felt the railroads were giving "good service" to the city but that he did not know enough about transportation to say whether the present facilities were adequate.

Mr. Brisbin, asked a similar question by William R. Stevens of the New York Central, said he believed present railroad facilities were sufficient to take care of present business. He added, however, he thought business would be increased by the deep waterway.

Apple Growers Interested

E. B. Loomis, Addison (Vt.) apple grower, testified many markets were closed entirely to Vermont and eastern New York fruit because of "prohibitive" freight rates.

"Do you believe this fruit would be shipped by water if this waterway

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Boston Today

Shipping Strike Is Hanging Fire

Threat of a general maritime strike which would hold 19 vessels at their piers in Boston harbor as part of the tie-up of shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards only awaited a walkout of the licensed officers and engineers this afternoon.

Against complete paralysis of merchant and passenger shipping stood the declaration of ship owners that they had received no official word that the strike had been called yesterday, effective at noon today, by the Washington and New York headquarters of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association. Owners believed the strike would not materialize.

Strike headquarters at 344 Atlantic avenue and at 156 State street announced that they hoped to establish picket lines late this afternoon, but against such preparation was their admission that licensed officers have not had time to prepare to leave their vessels in a way which would not jeopardize continuance of their licenses. These officers must draw their fires, protect perishable foods and other articles in transit and not endanger property entrusted to their care.

Capt. Denis McCarthy, representing the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, said shortly after 2 p. m.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Tax Limit Held Costly to Boston

A dark picture of what would happen to Boston should the proposed tax limit of $25 per $1000 of valuation be put into effect was painted for the special legislative Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures today by Herman C. Loeffler, head of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

It would mean, he asserted, the slashing in half of wages for police, firemen and other municipal employees, as well as 50 per cent reductions in all reducible city expenditures.

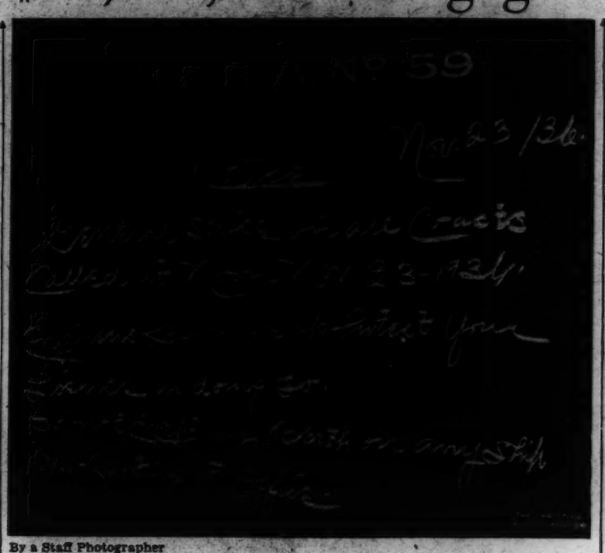
In a presentation which was hailed by commission members as one of the most informative yet given them since their hearings on tax questions opened, Mr. Loeffler briefly sketched the current Boston financial situation. He told the commission members that $60,000,000 of the city's $80,000,000 expenditures come from real estate.

There are certain fixed charges which cannot be cut. These include interest on loans, the El deficit, welfare costs, the city's contribution to state revenues and so forth. When these are added up, he stated, and deducted from the amount the $25 tax limit would permit it would mean reducing the remaining city costs one half.

The effect, he emphasized, of such a drastic move would be terrific.

Mr. Loeffler urged that a full report on the consequences of tax limits in other states be communicated to the Legislature by the commission. He presented research material from other states for the information of the commission members.

Later the commission asked Theodore N. Waddell, state director of accounts, to prepare a study of a few test communities in the state to disclose what probable effect the $25 tax limit would have on them.



By a Staff Photographer
Notice on Blackboard of Marine Engineers Beneficial Association

Three Inches Of Snow Recorded

Snowflakes beat a soft tattoo on Boston window panes this morning. It was the first heavy fall of the season.

Little more than three inches of snow had fallen at noon according to the report of G. Harold Noyes, chief weatherman. The slight flurry noted a few days ago was not measured by the weather bureau.

The snowfall was expected to continue during the afternoon, changing to rain early this evening. During the day, heavy fog as well as snow blotted the harbor.

Despite the snow and generally slippery conditions, highways remained open. Two hundred men and 60 snow plows have been enlisted to remove the snow from city roads, a statement from the Public Works Department disclosed.

A blanket of snow covered Connecticut for the first time this season, a New Haven report stated. Springfield, Mass., lay under two inches of flakes, according to an early morning bulletin.

Forecast: Cloudy, rising temperature, and possible rain tonight. Wednesday: Cloudy and colder. Thursday: Generally fair and colder.

More Amoskeag Mills to Be Filled

Current reports to the effect that the Pepperell Mills of Biddeford, Maine, planned to take over several buildings of the defunct Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H., were confirmed today as officials of the two companies met in Boston. As a result, 2000 to 3000 of the former Amoskeag workers looked forward with increased hopes of again returning to steady employment.

Although the results of today's negotiations were not made known by textile officials, it was learned that plans "were progressing." Pepperell Mills have contemplated a removal of their activities from the Maine city for some time as a result of tax troubles. Manchester's offer of tax leniency in the event that Pepperell goes to that city is known to be extremely intriguing to the Maine plant.

Only a few weeks ago the Pacific Mills took lease on four of the Amoskeag buildings. Pepperell considers using the other four.

Cold Building Calls Walkout

It is one of those old Boston traditions that when the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company holds its annual banquet one of the toasts must be, "to an early completion of the Federal edifice."

Since they finished the new Post Office building a few years back no one has exactly known just which "Federal edifice" was referred to, but there have been some who thought it might be the new structure arising in back of South Station for the parcel post.

There was much stamping around in the building this morning. It was cold, and the men wanted heat. They didn't get it, so they struck.

When will it end?

Nobody could say. They have to wait for union heads to return from Florida. There is, it seems, a convention down there.

Tuckerman Case No Council Affair

The Democratically controlled 1935-36 Executive Council has no legal authority to determine the validity of the election of Bayard Tuckerman, Fifth District Republican, for the 1937-38 term, Paul A Dever, Attorney General, ruled yesterday.

The ruling followed a request made last week by the Council for an Attorney General decision on whether it has a right to act on charges that Mr. Tuckerman had violated the corrupt practices act by an alleged spending of more than $1500 in the primary and $3000 in the election campaign. Other charges were the alleged purchase of liquor with campaign funds and the failure to report all campaign expenses.

The Governor and Council, Mr. Dever ruled, "are not made a judicial tribunal, nor authorized to decide upon the validity or the fact of the election in any other mode than by an examination of 'the returns' made to them, according to law."

Thus Harry C. Namber, attorney for a group of Essex County residents who signed a petition protesting the election of Mr. Tuckerman over the Democratic candidate, William G. Hennessey, the incumbent, must turn to the Superior Court for aid in his fight to invalidate the election. And from Mr. Namber came the declaration:

"We'll fight this case to the finish. We will not only go to the Superior Court, but to the Legislature as well."

The Superior Court can, upon proof of corrupt practices, declare the election invalid, thus forcing a special election to fill the vacancy. Inasmuch as the new Council, with Mr. Tuckerman seated, will be Republican by a five to four margin, a special election would have as its chief issue the control of the Council.

In appealing to the Council for action, Mr. Namber sought a delay in the certification of the fifth district Councilor vote, as well as an inquiry into the election methods of the campaign. However, Mr. Dever ruled that certification could not be delayed.

Strike Holds Up Housing Project

Work on the $5,000,000 Old Harbor Village federal housing project, in South Boston, which ended abruptly yesterday when 200 union laborers stopped work in protest against WPA workers engaging in sewer construction, was at a standstill today. Three hundred and fifty skilled workers were unable to proceed without the assistance of the laborers.

The union laborers who stopped were members of the Hodcarriers, Builders and Common Laborers' Union of America. John T. Coakley, their agent, said a conciliator was on his way here from Washington today.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston WPA director, said he was at a loss to understand why the union workers struck as an agreement has been reached with the Boston Building Trades Council on WPA work. He said the WPA workers did not report for duty today because of the snow but would return tomorrow if weather conditions permit.

Boston Today

Mortgage Firm Receiver Named

Receivership was ordered for the Conveyancers Title Insurance and Mortgage Company of 30 State street by Judge John C. Crosby in the State Supreme Court today.

The firm, incorporated in 1889, was reputedly a $15,000,000 concern. It dealt in mortgages and insurance.

William Minot, one of Boston's most active financiers, an officer in many of the State's largest concerns, was listed as president of the Conveyancers firm. Sydney S. Cotten was given as vice-president and general manager.

Directors were given as Roger Amory, C. Kelly Anderson, John Balch, Walter F. Bucklin, Fred A. Carrol, John R. Chapin, George H. Clough, Preston S. Cotten, Frederick C. Dumaine, Allen Forbes, G. Peabody Gardner Jr., James J. Minot Jr. and William Minot.

It is regarded as one of the most widely known lists of directorates in the city. Most of its members are in high financial posts as trustees, bankers and real estate operators.

The receivership was granted on the petition of Francis J. DeCelles, State Insurance Commissioner, who told the court that the firm was "hopelessly insolvent," its assets having shrunk to about 50 per cent of their listed value. He also charged 30 separate acts of mismanagement on the part of the firm's officers and said the receivership was required to protect investors and conserve the assets.

Judge Crosby appointed J. J. Mulhern, an attorney and accountant, to serve as receiver. He was required to post $100,000 bond.

Public Workers' Pay Rise Proposed

Prosperity for state, county and municipal employees is the motto of Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. Or at least such an impression is gathered from his bill filed yesterday providing a 10 per cent increase in salary for these employees.

Few observers believe the proposed Langone legislation will be passed. But, they commented, the filing of such a bill with the Senate clerk is good political strategy.

Also in the list of bills submitted yesterday was one from Senator P. Eugene Casey, Milford Democrat, providing for an increase from $2000 to $4000 the maximum equity in real estate a recipient of old-age assistance may own.

The Casey bill is the second major change proposed in the Old-Age Assistance Act. The first, filed last week, was a proposal to eliminate from the act the provision that children must support their needy parents to the best of their financial ability. Should this legislation be adopted, every needy aged person, who could prove need, would receive minimum of $45 per month from the old-age assistance bureau.

Traffic Rules Changes Planned

Four committees, representing 10 civic groups, today commenced a 10-day drive for changes in Boston's traffic regulations, free streets of congestion and speed up traffic from the North End to Brookline.

The program calls for drastic enforcement of parking regulations with a mandatory fine for the first offense, elimination of all day parking and double parking, permission to use the right turn on a red light, and construction of three underpasses, three traffic circles and a boulevard.

Selection of Dec. 4 as the final day for drawing up new legislation for this program, particularly the new parking rules, was made yesterday afternoon by the 10 civic groups at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce. At that time four sub-committees were selected to carry out the plans.

Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, explained to newspapermen after the meeting that the committee considers revision of parking laws, together with more severe penalties for violation thereof, of immediate necessity. These changes, he hopes, will be invoked by Dec. 4, but the construction program, he declared, must follow in due course.

If the new plans are approved and made operative Dec. 4, there will be no parking at all on narrow streets, the parking space at Boylston and Charles Street will be eliminated, hourly parking will be reduced to half an hour, horse-drawn venicles will be eliminated from the shopping district altogether between 8 and 10 a. m., and 4 and 5:30 p. m., and possibly a five-cent bus line will be established through the downtown shopping district.

The construction program calls for underpasses beneath Massachusetts avenue at Huntington avenue, Boylston street and Commonwealth avenue. A boulevard would be built along the Charles River basin from Bay State road on the west to Embankment road on the east. The traffic circles are planned, at Park drive, Riverway and Brookline avenues, another at Arborway and Washington street at Forest Hills and a third at the Boston end of the Prison Point bridge.

Braintree Redistricted

Braintree as an economy measure has redivided the town into six new voting precincts, with approximately 1500 voters in each. Listing of every voter in the town will be necessary before the next town election in March. Under a new limited form of town meeting the citizens will elect 240 members, 40 from each precinct, to represent them at town meetings.

Flood of SS-5 Forms Spreads Over the State

Mail Carriers of Local Post Offices Speeding Delivery of Blanks

Easy to Fill Out

Registration Period Closes Dec. 5 When Number Cards Will Be Issued

A blanket of paper today covered every nook and cranny of the United States, Alaska and Hawaii as the Federal Government began the first step in its gigantic task of registering the majority of this country's working people. On employees in factories, shops, mines, mills, stores and offices descended millions of blank applications for old-age benefit accounts under the New Deal's Social Security Act.

From 48,000 postoffices this morning marched an army of letter carriers with approximately 26,000,000 employee forms on their backs. Within 10 days workers are in duty bound by law to answer the 15 questions on the forms and make their returns to the post office.

Here in Massachusetts late last night the bulk of the forms for the State's 1,250,000 qualified workers reposed in post offices throughout the Commonwealth. Just as fast as these forms are sent back, they will be forwarded to Baltimore where an account number will be set up for the worker which will bring him a Government check every month after he retires at the age of 65.

None Difficult

Not one of the questions on the application, known as SS-5, is difficult to answer, and the only one that might be met with reluctance is the one about age. The others concern name, residence, name and address of employer, place of birth, sex, color, whether or not the employee is registered with the U. S. employment service and whether or not he has ever filled out the form before.

After the forms have been completely filled out, they may be returned in any one of five ways, without payment of postage. These include: 1, handing them back to employers; 2, handing them to any labor organization of which the worker is a member; 3, handing them to letter carriers; 4, delivering them personally to any local post office, or 5, mailing them—without postage—in a sealed envelope addressed simply, "Postmaster, Local." Should employees wish to conceal their ages from their employers, they do not have to return their cards to them. Workers are cautioned, however, about supplying wrong information regarding age, as each age will be verifiable by the Social Security Board.

Persons 65 years of age or over should not fill in form SS-5, nor should they make understatements of age. In the first place they are ineligible for old-age benefits, and in the second place nothing would be gained.

All Workers Required

Every worker in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia is required to fill in one of these forms unless his occupation falls into one of the following groups:

1. Self-employment.
2. Agricultural labor.
3. Domestic service in a private home.
4. Casual labor not in the course of an employer's trade or business.
5. Service performed by an individual who has attained the age of 65.
6. Service performed as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel documented under the laws of the United States or any foreign country.
7. Service performed in the employ of the United States Government or of an instrumentality of the United States.
8. Service performed in the employ of a state, a political subdivision thereof, or an instrumentality of one or more states or political subdivisions.
9. Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.
10. Service performed in the employ of a carrier as so defined under the Railroad Retirement Act, such as a steam railroad.

Advised to Fill

Persons who are in doubt as to whether or not they should file forms are advised by the Social Security Board to fill out cards and let official investigators determine their status. Persons who at present are unemployed but who at some later date may become employed are advised to fill out cards and secure an account number. This will enable them later to secure a position more easily, it is claimed, in view of the fact that eventually they must be registered when employment is offered, for the account numbers will appear on the pay rolls and on the monthly tax returns which later must be made to the Bureau of Internal Revenue by employers.

As for signatures, the Social Security Board requests that persons sign in the usual way. If they usually abbreviate the first or second name, they must do so on form SS-5. Persons unable to write must have some person fill out their cards for them, after which they must sign an "X" in the presence of two witnesses beside the signature signed for them by the person aiding.

Following the close of the registration period, Dec. 5, numbered tags,

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Rhode Island Jobless Women Offered Study Camp by NYA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEPACHET, R. I., Nov. 24—A social experiment in rehabilitating unemployed young women will be started here Jan. 1, when the National Youth Administration opens the Betsy Williams Country Residence and enrolls 60 girls for a three months' course of instruction.

The country residence will be similar in many respects to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps for young men. Only young women who are unemployed and who are from families in need will be eligible.

The NYA has taken over the buildings here that formerly were used by the Kiwanis Club. The various buildings now are being renovated and converted into two dormitories ready for occupancy by the first of the year.

Discipline and Sport

The purpose of the residence primarily is to combat the discouragement of girls who have lost their employment and to train them so they will be better fitted to find work after their course of instruction. Miss Cooper explains that in similar camps in other parts of the country it has been found advisable to concentrate on building up the young women's health during the first month of the camp.

A regular schedule will be adhered to at the camp. Rest periods will be provided after the noon-day meal, to be followed by a period of supervised recreation, including skiing, skating and other seasonal sports.

Handicraft and Books

One staff member or faculty member will be provided for each six girls, and courses of instruction will be offered in a variety of subjects. Each young woman will be required to have a special work subject and spend two houfs daily on this subject. It might be making supplies for hospitals, braille for the blind, clothes for children of needy families or one of several other optional subjects. In addition, each girl will be required to put in three hours weekly studying social sciences and three hours studying English. Under the social science instruction, again there will be a wide range of subject-matter, including cooking, sewing and handicraft.

To be eligible to enter the residence, the girls must be unemployed and between the ages of 18 and 25. The plan is to have the young women remain only for the three-month period, then they will be sent to their homes, and another group of 60 will be selected to take their places. While at the camp, each young woman will receive $5 a month for spending money.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Corcell, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30 Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman. Featuring the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Garr, Frances Williams, Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe. Tonight's program: "Cimarosiana," "Spectre de la Rose," "Choreatium" and "Le Beau Danube." 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée. 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here." dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Yellowstone," featuring Henry Hunter, Judith Barrett and Ralph Morgan. 1:05, 5:10, 9:15. "March of Time." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Dimples," with Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

MEMORIAL—George Arliss in "East Meets West." 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:04, 4:06, 6:06, 8:10, 10:02.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Come and Get It," starring Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "Legion of Terror," co-starring Bruce Cabot and Marguerite Churchill. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

UPTOWN — "Ramona," with Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and others. 1, 4, 9:55. Also "The Big Game," with Philip Huston, June Travis and James Gleason. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

MODERN—"Cain and Mabel," with Clark Gable and Marion Davies. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Thank You, Jeeves," featuring Arthur Treacher and Virginia Field. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Straight as an Arrow," "Little Champ," "Screen Snapshots," "Graveyard of Ships," "Music Everywhere," latest newsreels and other shorts.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Joe E. Brown, Carol Hughes and Richard "Skeets" Gallagher in "Polo Joe." Fenway, 2:30, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "Straight From the Shoulder," featuring Ralph Bellamy, Katherine Locke and David Holt. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN—Mae West in "Go West Young Man." 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his California Dons of Music.

TREMONT—"Whipsaw," with Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy. 10:16 a. m., 12:59, 3:54, 7, 10:05. Also "Secret Agent," featuring Madeleine Carroll and Peter Lorre. 8:50, 11:32 a. m., 2:16, 5:22, 8:38.

UNIVERSITY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. 2:05, 5:13, 8:20. Also "Mickey's Rival."

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:30, 3:30, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Tannousik," Viennese musical film, featuring Lisne Haid.

BOSTON—"15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 10:33 a. m., 2, 5, 7:53, 10:22. Stage: Ethel Waters with her revue, "Swing, Harlem, Swing."

Radio Programs On Page 11

EXETER — Robert Kent and Rosalind Keith in "King of the Royal Mounted." 2:12, 5:06, 8. Also "Dimples," with Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:25, 9:20.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Marjorie Fulton, violinist, and Mack Harrell, baritone. Celius Dougherty, pianist. 294 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Rulon Y. Robinson, tenor; Elmer Schoettle, pianist, and Mervin Whatcomb, violinist. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT — State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. Dorchester Manor, 800 Morton Street. 8:15.

Other Events

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — "The Irish Invasion," presented by the Roxbury Community Theater. Miss Abigail Lasetle on "The American's Heritage." Instrumental trio. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street. 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA DRAMATICS — "The Good Old Days," presented by the Jamaica Plain Community Theater, 34 St. Joseph Street. 9.

ZONTA CLUB—"Psychology in the New Encyclopedia," Clifton J. Furness, lecturer. 364 Boylston Street. 6.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Indus Valley Expedition" guidance tour by Miss Hall. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. "Lost Art of Damascus Steel Rediscovered," Dr. W. Stuart Carnes, speaker. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Boom in Boston Building Is Forecast by Park Square Activities

Erection of structures for Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and New England Power Association give immediate prospects for employment for many workers.

Immediate prospects for winter employment for workers in the building trades appeared more bright today with announcement that Boston's skyline in the Park square-Stuart street section is to be augmented with two major office buildings, each to cost about $2,000,000.

Chester Lindsay Churchill, widely known for his designs of the Massachusetts State House additions as well as the new Christian Science Publishing House, is the architect for a nine-story structure soon to rise at Stuart, Berkeley and St. James avenue for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. The new building will contain special facilities to be laid out by Mr. Churchill for the study of automobile accident prevention.

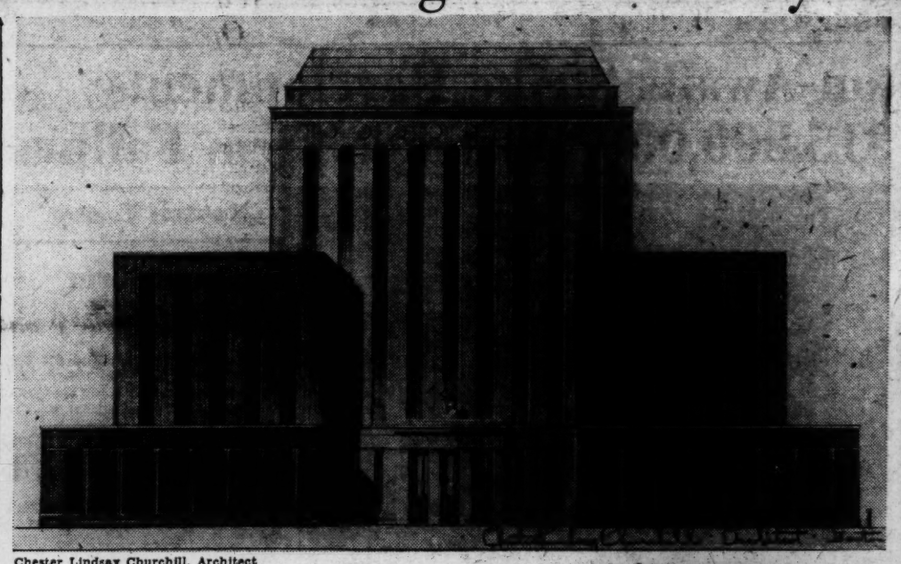
Mr. Churchill is noted for having designed the Mapparium in the Christian Science Publishing House, the only one of its kind in the world. This is a colored glass globe, some 30 feet in diameter and traversed by a glass bridge. Spectators walk over the bridge inside the globe and have the unique experience of seeing the world, with its political and geographical subdivisions, from the inside out. Some 130,000 persons visited the Mapparium during the first year it was opened.

Work on the Liberty Mutual building will start very soon and occupancy is expected next fall when the concern observes its twenty-fifth anniversary in business.

The other structure announced will rise 11 floors at the corner of Dartmouth and Stuart streets for the New England Power Association. A building on this plot was started several years ago but held up during the depression. Work has been resumed on the steel framework, already up to the second story. It is expected to be completed by next summer, and was designed by the architectural firm of Blackhall, Clapp, Whittemore and Clark.

Both buildings were planned to harmonize with existing structures in the Park square area. These include the Park Square office building, the Paine Furniture building, the Y. W. C. A. and the University Club.

The edifices are said to be the most important private building projects undertaken in Boston since the beginning of the depression, with the exception of the new Christian Science Publishing House.



Chester Lindsay Churchill, Architect
Proposed Liberty Mutual Insurance Company Building

Blackall, Clapp, Whittemore & Clark, Architects
Proposed New England Power Building

Button, Button?—Page Mr. Koplow! He Has a Million of 'Em—All Kinds

Button, button, who's got the button? Way back in 1900, when one wanted a button—no one seemed to know who had it—nor where it could be had. So a Boston tailor who had been spending many hours of time searching for odd buttons—or almost any kind of button—saw that there would be a big field for someone who could supply all kinds of buttons at a minute's notice. He accordingly gave up the tailoring business and, starting in a closet at 57 Kneeland street with seven buttons, has built up a business that today has displayed in its store and windows over a million buttons—a lot of buttons in a lump—even in these times, when large figures mean little.

M. Koplow, whose button business now at 29 Kneeland street is the only one of its kind in Boston, gave this reporter a few eye openers on buttons—every type of button that could be imagined was displayed, buttons made of brass, crystal, glass, wood, leather, bone, metal, rhinestone, pearl and many other kinds.

Due to some error on the part of one of the clerks, the stock had been allowed to dwindle to nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine—but a million is the usual stock, and Mr. Koplow explained it was just an off day.

The best buttons are made from crystal and are fairly expensive. The cheapest buttons on display were priced at 144 for 20 cents, and the most expensive were about $2.50 apiece.

Shoveled by Gross

Buttons are sold mostly by the gross, but one can purchase them by the dozen, the piece, single, in pairs, or most any other way that he desires. One can get green buttons, blue, red, yellow, white, and in fact any color on earth that one can think of, as well as all kinds of mottled buttons.

Large cards display all the colors available, and one has only to look at this card, pick out the kind and color of button that he likes, give the clerk the order number—and up comes the button. Every button has an order number—except those kept in bins. These are scooped out with a flat shovel that has holes cut in it just the size of the buttons in the bin. When the shovel is shoved into the buttons in bulk, one button drops into each hole; there are a gross of holes in the scoop—result, a gross of buttons—all counted.

Here could be found buttons of every shape, leaf buttons, anchor buttons, hearts, flowers, moderns, bars, animals, stars, and many other shapes and sizes that would take weeks to describe. The seasons affect the button industry a great deal. In the fall buttons are made in the shape of leaves; in the spring in the shape of flowers. Now that the coronation of Edward VIII is near, a demand for buttons in the shape of a crown is increasing. Mr. Koplow and his brother design all their buttons—sometimes turning out as many as 10 new designs a day. They can match any color, style, shape or design, and usually give one-day service. The du Pont Company of Wilmington, Del., furnishes most of the raw stock from which buttons are made.

Button Not Just Useful

Once upon a time a button was a button—but not now. People come in with coats and dresses and want buttons to blend with the design or motif on the goods. This is worked out for them.

Gone also are the days when buttons served a utilitarian purpose—now many of them are purely ornamental, there being sometimes three or four gross on one dress—hooks do the holding together. With the ready-to-wear market booming as it is a great deal of the success of a dress depends on the buttons—the buttons, in other words, can put it over—and so they must be artistic, in good taste, must blend with the color scheme and the design and must be reasonably priced. The demand for buttons sometimes completely disappears over night—that is to say a button that has been selling at the rate of a gross a day for months, may suddenly drop off. There will no longer be any demand for it and the style must be dropped. This is something that the button people cannot explain—other than to say that the public no longer demands it and with "new fancy, go new faces."

It keeps one on one's toes to keep up with the changes of ideas, colors and schemes in the button business—but Mr. Koplow solves this problem by keeping a few months ahead of the market. He makes up designs that are so good that the trade is influenced by what he shows, and will buy large quantities.

Chester Lindsay Churchill

Thanksgiving Service At The Mother Church

The annual Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock, Nov. 26, in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The service will include reading of the lesson-sermon on "Thanksgiving" as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, and the devotion of a part of the time to brief testimonies by members of the congregation expressive of Thanksgiving sentiment.

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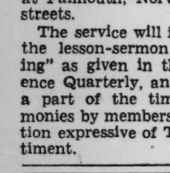
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THANKSGIVING FLOWERS
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Hoffman FLORIST
Large Ones $3 to $6 per dozen
Massachusetts at Commonwealth Avenue
Ritz Carlton Hotel
Conservatories near Cottage Farm Bridge, Memorial Drive, Cambridge

SS-5 Forms Flood State

(Continued From Page 9)

measuring about three inches by one inch, will be issued to all employees. Each number will be divided into three parts, the first being the area number, the second the group number and the third the individual's number. At the top are the words "Social Security Act," below which is inscribed, "Account number." On a line below is the number, and the words "has been established for" and then the worker's name. On the last line are the date and the employee's signature. Employees are requested to sign the card as soon as possible, in order to make it a legal document.

Way Is Paved

With this preliminary work done, the way is paved for the beginning of payment of taxes on Jan. 1, 1937, the amount of which will determine how much the employee will receive as an annuity when he retires at the age of 65.

Beginning next year, employees will pay a tax of 1 cent on every dollar they earn. At the end of each three-year period, the tax is stepped up ½ cent, until in 1949, employees will pay 3 cents on every earned dollar, which is the highest amount they will be called upon to pay. Employers, as their tax, will match every cent paid by their employees.

How much workers will receive after retirement depends entirely upon how much is earned in wages from industrial employment between next Jan. 1 and the employee's 65th birthday. The maximum benefit payment is $85 a month, and the minimum $10.

If a person, for example, were earning $25 a week and should work for 40 years at that salary, his check upon retirement would be $53 a month. If the same person made $50 a week, he would receive $74.50. This is figured as follows: the latter person earned in 52 weeks the sum of $2600. At the end of 40 years he had earned $104,000. To compute his monthly check, take .005 per cent of the first $3000, which gives $15. Of the next $42,000 earned, take 1-12 of 1 per cent, which gives $35. Of all the remaining earned wages over $45,000 (this worker had $59,000 left), take 1-24 of 1 per cent, which gves $24.50. Adding the $15, $35, and $24.50 together, we get $74.50, the amount of his monthly pension.

Made $15 Average

Suppose, on the other hand, that a worker was 55 years old, with only 10 years to work. If he made $15 per week on the average, when he stopped work at 65 he would receive $19 per month. If he made $25 per week, he would receive a little more than $23 per month.

If, however, a worker should pass on before he started to receive his monthly checks, his family would receive a payment in cash, amounting to 3½ cents on every dollar in wages earned after 1936. For example, if the worker passed on at the age of 64, and had earned $25 per week for 10 years previously, his family would receive $455.

To qualify for any of these types of benefits which will begin to be paid after Jan. 1, 1942, the worker must at that time have worked in an employment other than those listed above, must be at least 65 years of age, must have earned not less than $2000 in wages for employment after Dec. 31, 1936, and must have worked in at least five calendar years after that date before the age of 65. In computation of monthly benefits, wages up to $3000 will count. If the employee earns more than that amount per year from one employer, only the first $3000 will count every year.

Meanwhile, the Old-Age Reserve Fund in the United States Treasury is drawing interest, and the Government guarantees that it will never earn less than 3 per cent. This means that 3 cents will be added to every dollar in the fund each year.

If a worker's employer has an old-age pension plan in effect, the Government's plan will not interfere with it. The employer can fit his plan into the Government's.

Additional information concerning administration of the Social Security Act or details connected with its operation may be obtained by addressing the board at 120 Boylston street, Boston, or calling Hubbard 6550. For interpretations of the tax provisions, exemptions and rulings, inquiries should be directed to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Social Service Division, Federal Building, Boston; Liberty 5600.

Shipping Strike Is Hanging Fire

(Continued from Page 9)

10 ships in the harbor will be tied up before nightfall by officers leaving their jobs, but refused to give the names of the vessels affected.

"No one has gone out yet, but they will begin to go from now on. It takes time to get these things started and to give proper notice. They have had 24 hours now. The strike was supposed to begin at noon today."

About this time word was received at press headquarters that the American-Hawaiian Line, whose Arizonan is still tied up by the seamen's strike, and the Isthmian Line, whose Mobile City arrived this morning, had been notified that licensed officers intended to leave the ships.

For the landsman, this situation, apart from shipment of foodstuffs, carried a threat in cutting down the supply of fuel. A hasty check was being made today on the oil reserves in the city and the amount of anthracite and industrial bituminous coal on hand. Fifty-nine percent of the industrial bituminous comes to Boston by water, according to William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Three shipping firms here are exempt from strike threat: the Eastern Steamship Lines, the Colonial Steamship Company, and the Ross Towboat Company of Boston. City ferry boats will not be molested in the event of a walkout. Owners of coal boats hope they enjoy the same classification as they recently granted a $5 a month increase to men in their employ.

The strike was called on a demand for a fifteen per cent increase in wages to licensed officers, an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and free holidays when a vessel is in port.

Spokesmen for the two union organizations in Boston are Edward L. Rodgers, business manager of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association No. 59 (at 344 Atlantic avenue), and Captain McCarthy at 156 State street.

Rodgers said today that overtime paid in the past ceased several years ago and that the men today had only the prospect of working 365 days in the year. The Shipping Act, passed by Congress, which specifically orders a nine-hour limit in 24 when vessels are in port, is broken by every ship which puts into port overnight, Rodgers charged.

The harbor now is filled with coal boats and oil carriers and general cargo boats in the coastwise and overseas trade. Only two of this fleet were able to get away before the strike was ordered to be effective. These were the Tuscaloosa City, bound for New York and Philadelphia, and the Winding Gulf, bound for Norfolk. They sailed early this morning.

Somerville Graduates

From a graduating class of 850 last June at Somerville High School, 135 have entered colleges and other higher schools this fall. Sixteen girls have gone to state teachers' colleges; eight boys to scientific schools; 42 boys and 27 girls to colleges, and five boys and 37 girls to advanced business and other schools.

What's Going On in the Arts

"New Faces"

Lively and rowdy is the musical revue, "New Faces," which opened last night at the Shubert Theater. The new faces of the original show have been re-enforced by veteran countenances, such as those of the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Garr and Frances Williams. Imogene Coca is the chief comedienne and Charles Kemper supplies the low comedy. There is a general air of improvisation, and frequently a flavor of the variety stage. The amateur touch is rather pleasantly apparent. There is some excellent tapping by Jack and June Blair and by Bob and Winnie Johnson. Irene Moore does some competent ballet work. The singing is nothing to boast of.

The less new faces add a great deal to the entertainment—more especially the Duncan Sisters. Their scene from "Topsy and Eva" is a highlight, and the finale of the first act, in which they toss doughnuts to the audience, made a big hit. Mr. Garr does two monologues, with clever impersonations of stage figures. His drunk scene is less amusing. Miss Williams has not been very well served by the writers of the lyrics.

Miss Coca, known to us previously only through a brief and unfortunate appearance in a play last summer at Dennis, has a wistful quality of comedy with pathos that is appealing. She too suffers from the scarcity of good material that too often slows up the show. A good deal of her stuff seems pointless.

The sketches are less than brilliant. They include a rather cheap parody of "Pelléas," a satire on popular authors, a burlesque on the Dionne family, an acid skit about Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Roosevelt and the Girl Scouts, and a forecast, marred by vulgarity, of a woman President.

All in all, there is considerable fun in the show, and the first-night audience, which filled the house, laughed heartily. L. A. S.

Frank Benson

At the Guild of Boston artists there is on display an exhibition of wash drawings by Frank W. Benson. This name is familiar to Bostonians, better known perhaps for etchings and water colors. These wash drawings abandon color for the time and relate what they have to say in washes which grade from white to black. Bird life and the chase provide subjects in which Mr. Benson has shown a particular aptitude. He has often revealed in his etchings his ability to arrest a moment in flight, portraying the birds in patterned formation, poised on wing, moving smoothly through the air. Mr. Benson has been particularly attentive to form, plumage, bearing, so that the species of bird is unmistakable; and his artistry, on the other hand, has not been limited by his desire to say what he has to tell correctly, as well as handsomely.

Windows for Heinz Chapel

Through Nov. 27 opportunity is offered to anyone interested in the art of colored glass windows to see a group of five great chancel windows for the Chapel of the University of Pittsburgh, which will be a memorial to H. J. Heinz. They are being shown in portions at the studio of Charles Connick.

The five windows have been designed to symbolize Christian virtues, with Charity in the center and Faith, Hope, Justice and Wisdom to right and left. Figures and symbols are dispersed over the entire surface in a compelling design which is particularly notable for the clarity and vitality of color. Here are illustration and decoration, brought into conjunction in a remarkable pattern, solid, eventful, harmonious. No two lancets have the same scheme of color, due on the one hand to the orientation of the window, and on the other to the color symbolism required by the subject.

The window which represents the Faith theme is especially interesting in its use of white. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

Sidney Kingsley's drama of the East River boys, "Dead End," opens tonight at the Colonial.

Also this evening, the De Basil Ballet Russe begins its five days' season at the Boston Opera House.

Plays remaining on Boston stages are "Boy Meets Girl," in its eighth and final week at the Plymouth, and the WPA presentation of Sinclair Lewis's dramatization of his anti-fascist novel, "It Can't Happen Here," in its fifth week at the Repertory.

Next Monday brings Walter Huston's production of "Othello" to the Opera House for one week, and "Lady Precious Stream," the second play offered this season in the Theater Guild series, to the Plymouth.

On the evening of Dec. 7, "Blossom Time" will be revived at the Shubert.

On the same evening, the San Carlo Opera Company will open a short season at the Opera House with "Carmen."

Buses Sought By WPA Workers

Being transported to and from projects in trucks that are used for hauling ashes and waste during the rest of the day brought about a formal request yesterday by more than 200 Watertown WPA workers for heated buses for transportation.

The workers complained that ashes and insects remained in the trucks, and in spite of canvas covers they were cold. Watertown has a surplus of town trucks and is one of the larger communities that doesn't hire Boston Elevated buses to carry the men to and from work.

Waterway Plan Urged in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

was put through?" he was asked by Fred S. Keiser, traffic manager of the Duluth (Minn.) Board of Trade.

"I know they would move by water," he replied.

"I have talked to every large apple grower in the State. They are all vitally interested in this project," he told the commission.

Mr. Loomis said the Champlain Barge Canal, which connects Lake Champlain with the Hudson river, had no refrigeration facilities and was too slow for the shipment of fruit. He said Vermont potato growers also were handicapped because they could not ship cheaply enough to compete with Maine and Long Island.

Hearing at Albany

At Albany yesterday representatives of lumber, coal, slate and cement industries along the projected route told the commission business in their localities would be greatly benefited by the waterway. They claimed the Champlain-barge canal, which now serves that territory, could not give the service they would get from the deep waterway which would carry ocean-going vessels.

The cut-off was opposed at Albany by Judge William E. Woolland, president of the New York State Waterways Association; James MacMartin, chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad; Samuel Botsford of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and representatives of terminal facilities in Albany.

Worcester Salt

The SALTIEST salt you ever tasted
Chef RESTAURANT LE BOEUF à la MODE Paris, France
THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that there is but one more day, and then it's Thanksgiving, we feel pretty certain that there are hostesses-to-be who are still, in a quandry, and far from being really ready for the day . . . as far as the table is concerned. Oh, we've no doubt but that you've already made arrangements with your market to send up the plumpest turkey available; that you've made the cranberry jelly, figured up the number of potatoes you'll have to peel to be on the safe side and had the fruit cake done up in wax-paper and hidden away for at least a month or more.

The Festive Board

But this isn't the kind of "ready" we mean. We have the table itself in mind; the festive board that's going to be called upon to bear up without a murmur under the weight of all these goodies! So . . . if you're still a bit on the vague side when it comes to just the manner in which you'll set your table; or still better, are actually contemplating the purchase of a new one, you'll find no end of help, aid, and assistance at Paine's Furniture Store; which is just opposite the Statler Hotel, at 81 Arlington street. Now they've been most generous in collaborating with several of the better Back Bay shops in displaying a series of five correctly appointed Thanksgiving tables. So you're not only seeing dining room furniture that you can buy at Paine's, but you're seeing it as it will look when enhanced with the splendor of lovely linens, beautiful silver, and a colorful dinner service. And when they appoint a table there, they appoint it; no mistake . . . in a truly elegant manner; with everything in keeping with the dignity of the setting.

They're Impressive

Heretofore it's been just about all we could do to keep our Duncan Phyfe and Chippendale separate in our mind; but we really feel rather like we'd acquired a good bit of the "higher education" in viewing this series . . . they're that impressive! These tables are set in the Period Galleries, upon the third floor . . . and there is, first of all, an Italian Renaissance table that's been set with choice linens by Makanna, Inc. (416 Boylston street), and silver by A. Schmidt & Son (567 Boylston street). The linens on the Georgian table are from Howell Brothers (422 Boylston Street), the china may be duplicated at Cooley's, Inc. (over at 34 Newbury street, and, by the way, don't forget it's now a one-way street, and that doesn't necessarily mean that it's the way you want to go at the moment!), and the silver at Hodgson Kennard's. The Regency style table has linen by Howell Brothers, and silver by Shreve, Crump & Low (324 Boylston street). Then there's a Modern table . . . and the linen is again from Makanna, and the silver from Shreve's (they haven't moved since the above writing so we won't repeat the addresses). And the dinner service for the Early American table is that of Jones, McDuffie & Stratton (367 Boylston street) while the linen is from Makanna, and the silver from Hodgson Kennard . . . whose shop is located in the Ritz Carlton Hotel. Certainly all this is bound to give you new ideas . . . and when you start out to find this particular china, linen, or silver, you'll surely note and appreciate the convenience in the location of all these shops; in relation to your starting point . . . Paine's.

The Centerpiece

Incidentally, while you're right in the vicinity, you might as well take care of your floral centerpiece. If, by this time, you seem absolutely devoid of ideas, suggest the color scheme to Carbone (324 Boylston street) and let them do the rest. Just rest assured that it'll be "just what you wanted" . . . and it'll probably contain flowers you've never even seen before!

Starlight Suit

Regardless of the time of the day or night at which you partake of this particular dinner, it's all going to seem much more of a festive and exciting occasion if you're garbed in a new dress, isn't it? The shops know this . . . and they're brimful of afternoon and evening clothes that make you wish you had more holidays to use for an excuse. Plenty of afternoon dresess at Slattery's for around $17.95 . . . in celanese crepe; in the new (and true!) coronation colors; such as St. James rose, and Coronation red, with long sleeves and high necks and vice versa. Skirts that flare, and skirts that don't. But for a very gala-gala dress, we suggest their Starlight Suit. You'll probably be most interested to know that it's even les sthan $15. The idea is that it starts out to be a formal evening gown, and then sort of feels sorry for the forgotten woman or two (or maybe three!) who need both a formal and a less formal outfit; so it gets itself a jacket and solves their problem. It's a neat jacket, too. All embroidered with thousands (literally—though we didn't count them as we usually do the buttons) of silver sequins that do a beautiful job of glittering as the light strikes them. Short sleeves. The gown, by the way, has that very new bare-shouldered effect . . . and comes in black, royal, white and wine. In sizes 12 to 20 . . . and it's in what they call the Thrift Dress Shop, on the second floor.

Twissor the Turkey

Speaking of this approaching holiday reminds us that we were a bit previous and served the celebrated bird for dinner last night. Wandering out into the kitchen, just to poke around and see how things in general were coming along, we found our cook muttering something about "pinfeathers that refused to budge." Ever the helpful maiden that we are, we took in the situation at a glance; dashed up to our dressing room; grabbed up our ever-faithful pair of Twissors, and took them downstairs. And we feel sure that the Kurlash people, who presumably designed this tricky gadget for our personal toilette, won't mind one bit our telling you that they proved efficient in plucking and generally beautifying our turkey! In fact, we've been invited to leave them in the kitchen with the rest of the permanent, necessary tools. If you haven't seen these Twissors, they're a cross between a pair of small scissors and a pair of tweezers . . . combining the better points of each. But it's their keen, square edge that seems to be the secret of their success . . . when other implements fail. Best of all, though, they only cost a quarter, and you'll find them wherever you buy Kurlash equipment . . . in most every store.

Rhinestone Orchids.

Memorable mention to: The rhinestone orchids at Filene's for a lone dollar. Good copies of the better ones for that price, too. That 18-inch necklace of lustrous cultured pearls for only $18.50 at Yamanaka's, 424 Boylston street. Those alligator lizard town shoes at Chandlers . . . combined with brown or black calf. Either pumps or oxfords. Just the thing to wear when you start out early in the morning, knowing very well you're ending up at a tea. Because you'll neither feel too dressed up for morning, nor will you feel too businessy for tea. They'll cost you $10.75. J. T.

(A Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

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FOR DINNER TONIGHT

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Providence Dock Extension Urged as Spur to Ocean Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24—Defeated in his first attempt to have members of the Board of Aldermen approve a resolution authorizing the city to borrow $2,000,000 to finance its share of the cost of a 1300-foot extension to the municipal dock as a PWA project, Mayor James E. Dunne will make a personal appeal to the full City Council at a special meeting called for tonight.

The Board of Aldermen, at its last meeting, tabled the borrowing resolution by a vote of 7 to 5, despite the report from the Mayor that Washington is pressing for an expression of the city's intentions on the project before actual allotment of a $900,000 grant as the Government's share of the extension cost.

Held to be a nonpartisan measure, Mayor Dunne says extension of the Municipal Dock will put Providence in a position to be competitor for coast and transatlantic trade now going to Boston.

Prospects Seen

City officials say that already shipping concerns have visited Providence with a view of making it a terminal or a calling point, if satisfactory docking facilities are provided by the city government.

"I hope the members of the City Council will get behind this proposal and do everything necessary to put it across. I can see no reason why any member should desire to interfere with the progress and development of our port business now, or at any time in the future," Mayor Dunne said after conferring with leaders of the city government who made known they will work in his behalf at today's meeting.

All of the waterfront area along the present city pier with the exception of that reserved by the city for loading and unloading casual vessels, is under lease of private concerns. Rental payments cover all operations and maintenance costs and debt charges on the money borrowed to develop the dock. This makes the municipal pier entirely self-sustaining.

Control Location

Additional business which has sought waterfront space here is said to have told members of the Harbor Commission that Providence was a central location for distribution of its cargoes and that the recent enlargement of the channels has made the river attractive for its ships, but there is no more waterfront left.

The only manner in which more docking facilities can be provided, it was pointed out, was by extending the present municipal pier. The program provides that it be extended 1300 feet, which would increase wharfage length about 43 per cent and enable the city to lease thousands of square feet of filled land behind the enlarged pier.

PWA officials who have made several visits to the Fields' Point site have approved the program of Mayor Dunne and it was their estimate which resulted in the $2,000,000 appropriation making its way to the Board of Aldermen.

Cocklin Convicted Of $120,000 Theft From Vermont Bank

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 24 (AP)—A Rutland county jury convicted John J. Cocklin, former Marble Savings Bank bookkeeper, late yesterday of larceny of $120,000 from the bank.

The verdict ended a four-day trial of the former bookkeeper on 70 counts of larceny. State Attorney Asa S. Bloomer charged he took the money during 1930, 1931 and 1932 by manipulation of withdrawal slips.

Cocklin remained at liberty last night on bail of $25,000 while awaiting sentence by Judge John S. Buttles. He faced a possible maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $1000 for each count.

Cocklin was arrested last July after bank examiners discovered the theft. Four other arrests followed. Recently one of the bank officials was convicted of perjury through signing bank statements intended, Prosecutor Bloomer said, to hide Cocklin's thefts. Gov. Charles M. Smith is president of the bank.

League Warns Drys to Watch Interim Voting

(Continued from Page 9)

Greater Boston towns which increased dry margins were Belmont, Reading, Stoneham, Winchester, Wellesley and Needham.

Divorcing himself from the liquor vote figures, Mr. Davis chuckled over the dilemma of liquor tax officials. Repeal was in a great measure brought to eliminate the bootlegger, Mr. Davis said. Yet the present tax on liquor has resulted in a continuation of bootlegging, so much so that it is estimated that while 82,000,000 gallons of taxable liquor were sold last year, 40,000,000 additional gallons of liquor went untaxed and therefore was illegal or bootleg goods.

If the taxing officials lower the tax, the revenue will be less, he said, or if it is to remain the same the consumption must be increased greatly. If the tax is not lowered, bootlegging will continue and probably will continue regardless of a drop in the tax burden.

4-H Club From N. H. To Represent East In National Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON, N. H., Nov. 24—The "Stick-To-It" 4-H Club of this town having been picked as having the best social program of any such club in the 12 eastern states is now in line to compete with the three other sectional leaders of the country for national honors.

The award is made on the record of members, reading habits, new work experiences, attendance at educational programs, music appreciation, parties, camps, and picnics held during the year, public presentations, discussion groups, community enterprises and conservation of human and national resources.

So interested did Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bennett, missionaries to Totori, Japan, become in the work of the New Hampshire group that they are going to use the local club as a basis of establishing such organizations in Japan.

Relief Costs Rise $22,826 in October For New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24—Direct relief expense in New Hampshire during October was $22,826.69 more than in September, according to Harry O. Page, state director of relief. For September expenditures were $162,830.90. In October they jumped to $191,657.59.

Case load figures given by Mr. Page show that 904 cases were closed during the month, while 1208 cases were added for an increase of 297 cases representing 1500 people.

A breakdown of the new cases shows that 533 represented persons who had lost their employment within the previous four months. Of this number 442 were employed in private industry and 91 by the WPA. It was assumed that the greater part of these from private industry had been employed in summer activities, now closed.

Gov. Green, Harvard Man, Orders Harvard Seal From R. I. Capitol

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24 (AP)—For 29 years Gov. Theodore Francis Green, as good a Harvard man (Law School) as the next, has felt that the University's seal had no place on the ceiling of the State House Library along with the seals of 16 famous printers.

But when as a Democratic minority member of the General Assembly in 1907 he introduced a resolution ordering the seal's removal, a Republican majority said no.

The library was reopened today, after a cleaning, and in place of the Harvard seal was that of William Caxton, father of English printers. The change was made by Governor Green's department of public buildings.

The Governor said he thought Stanford White, one of the architects who designed the capitol at the turn of the century, had "worked in the seal because he was a Harvard man."

Vermont Dairymen Discuss Boston Market Conditions

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 24 (AP)—Farm Bureau milk committees will meet here Friday to discuss conditions in the Boston milk market. Arthur H. Packard, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau federation, issued the call to the county units from Burlington last night. At the meeting, the first of a series, plans for stabilizing the market and bringing better prices to producers will be discussed.

Harvard Funds Up To $134,601,999

An inventory of Harvard's endowment funds showed an all time high of $134,601,999 at the close of the fiscal year ending June, 1936, according to a report released today by Treasurer Henry L. Shattuck. More than $5,500,000 was added during the year, one of the largest gains ever recorded in a single 12-month period.

These figures do not include the Tercentenary Fund gifts of more than $5,500,000, which will be recorded during the current fiscal year.

The university spent a total of some $12,444,000 and received $12,532,000, leaving a balance of less than $88,000. Income and expenditures were divided under educational and service departments.

New Edition of Roger Williams' Book On Key to Indian Language Printed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24—Three hundred years after Roger Williams began gathering the material for his book, "A Key Into the Language of America," a new edition of the historic manual of the Indian tongue is being printed here as a part of the Rhode Island Tercentenary.

Linguistic experts still consider the Rhode Island founder's book on the Indian language a standard treatise. The first edition was printed by Gregory Dexter of London in 1643. Only 18 copies of that edition are known to be existent today. Owned by libraries and private collectors they are valued at from $1000 to $5000 apiece but seldom are put on sale. The last edition of the volume was printed in 1866, but copies of this set, too, are rare.

One thousand copies of the new edition will be printed to be sold at a reasonable price, while 150 will be printed on finer paper to sell at a higher figure. Included is an introduction by Howard M. Chapin, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

In his introduction Mr. Chapin points out that the volume has been used widely by missionaries and explorers down through the centuries. He reports that W. B. Cabot of Boston carries the book as a pocket vocabulary when he wanders across the lonely wastes of Labrador with Indians who are not acquainted with the English language.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Nov. 25	Southampton	Nov. 30	Nov. 24, 8:00 pm	Nov. 25, 8:00 am
Amer. Trader	Nov. 27	Plymouth	Dec. 6	Nov. 26, 8:00 pm	Nov. 27, 8:00 am
Queen Mary	Dec. 2	Cherbourg	Dec. 7	Dec. 1, 8:00 pm	Dec. 2, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 2	Nov. 27, 4:00 pm	Nov. 27, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Jimmie Farrell, songs	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Clyde Barrie, songs	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; music	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	"Social Security Act," talk	Earl Lawrence Serenades	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Paul Lukas; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sporteast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	Jack Randolph's Music	Lum and Abner: sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Soake Carter, news comment	Nature Club: sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch": dramatic	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing": popular
8:15	soloists; orchestra	sketch; Westerners group	quartet; trio	orchestra
8:30	Ken Murray; "Oswald"; solo-	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:45	ist; Russ Morgan's Orch.	Valley: dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
9:00	Waring's Pennsylvanians; so-	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	loists; choral group	Tamara; Jackie Heller	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:30	Caravan; Rupert Hughes;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45	Edward Arnold in "The	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Chicago
10:00	Last Mile"; soloists; foot-	WBZA Players: sketch	Trudy Woods; Anne Jami-	nockey game
10:15	ball talk; orchestra	WBZA Players: sketch	son; Johnny Green's Orch.	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
10:30	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	"Portraits of Harmony": Al	"Hollywood Gossip"	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
10:45	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Goodman's Orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
11:15	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children": dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:15 WNAC, Variety show, Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Cavalcade of America": dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Professional Parade"; variety; Fred Niblo, director.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": Helene Daniels; male quartet; narrator; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing": community sing.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Revue; Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; Robert Gately, baritone; orchestra.

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings," Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick; vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Laff and Swing"; comedy; swing band.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., "The Future of the Republican Party."

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pan American Peace Conference; Edward Tomlinson, comment, from Rio de Janeiro.

Thursday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:00 WAAB, Colgate-Brown football game.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Thanksgiving Festival; Andy Jacobson's Orchestra; soloists; quartet; organ; commentators; Roland Winters.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Penn-Cornell football game.

2:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Alabama-Vanderbilt football game.

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Fashion Revue; Charles LeMaire, director; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

6:15 WBZ, "Social Security Act," Postmaster Peter Tague.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Francis Lederer; Frances Faye; Tom Howard.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; Walter Kelly, "Virginia Judge," Lyn Waldorf, Northwestern coach; Command Appearance; soloists; orch.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; soloists; blackface skits; sketch; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; concert orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "America's Town Meeting of the Air": "What Does the Public Want in Music?"; Olga Samaroff-Stokowski; Albert Stoessel; Frank Black; William Lyon Phelps.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Then and Now": guest stars; sketch; orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Ricardo Cortez; Rochelle Hudson; chorus; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the News.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; popular variety; soloists; orchestra.

Thanksgiving

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Thursday, Nov. 26, a legal holiday.

FANCY FRESH PLUMP NORTHERN

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Intensive News Course

Experiment in Journalism Study at R. I. State

By Herbert M. Hofford

Assistant Professor of Journalism Study at Rhode Island State College.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kingston, R. I.

AT Rhode Island State College we conducted successfully last summer an experiment in intensive study and found that: (1) Students work better under pressure; (2) their interest is sustained by meeting daily for class periods of double the standard length; (3) so-called liberal arts or cultural subjects are as adaptable to concentrated teaching as "practical" subjects; and (4) the more talented students thrive on running under forced draft.

This experiment conducted by the English department was formally organized as the English Institute. It was based on the scheme of halving the usual six-week summer session by simply doubling the daily lecture periods from one to two hours. Thus the total number of supervised class hours was the same.

We were more interested in giving students information than college credits. We believed that by making them extend themselves to the limit of their abilities they would gain that information. The fact that prospective registrants were told that they would be forced to concentrate their energies automatically eliminated persons who were only passively interested and thereby insured that *esprit de corps* so essential to intelligent class discussion that leads to rapid progress.

Three Types Given

Three types of courses were given. One was a make-up class in composition and rhetoric for first-year students who had failed, largely because they needed drill in fundamentals of writing. This class was taught on a "group tutoring" plan, each student performing self-correcting exercises in the presence of the instructor.

The "practical" course was one in journalism which emphasized technic of writing by applying principles of journalistic composition to different types of writing, principally "feature" stories. Nearly 10 columns of the students' work was printed in weekly and daily newspapers, substantiation of the validity of the theory.

The cultural course was one in Contemporary Literature, in which the instructor devoted the first week to a survey of the novel, the second week to drama, and the final week to poetry. During the lecture hours the instructor, Dr. Kenneth L. Knickerbocker, analyzed representative work of many leading writers, and supplemented his discussion with reports on readings required of the students.

Students did not need to tell us they liked being driven. The quality of their papers, their responsiveness during discussion, proved it. Representing such different institutions as Brown University and the University of Illinois, as Edgewood Park Junior College and St. Paul's School, they operated their typewriters long into the night to turn out manuscript that would be eligible for the critical copy pencils of professional editors.

Initial Deflation

To illustrate graphically a cardinal rule of journalistic composition—that of detachment or objectivity—the first night's assignment was the writing of an obituary, their own. They had to present an extremely factual news story about themselves. This initial deflation helped dissolve their aspirations of becoming at once signed writers or columnists, the ambition of all cubs.

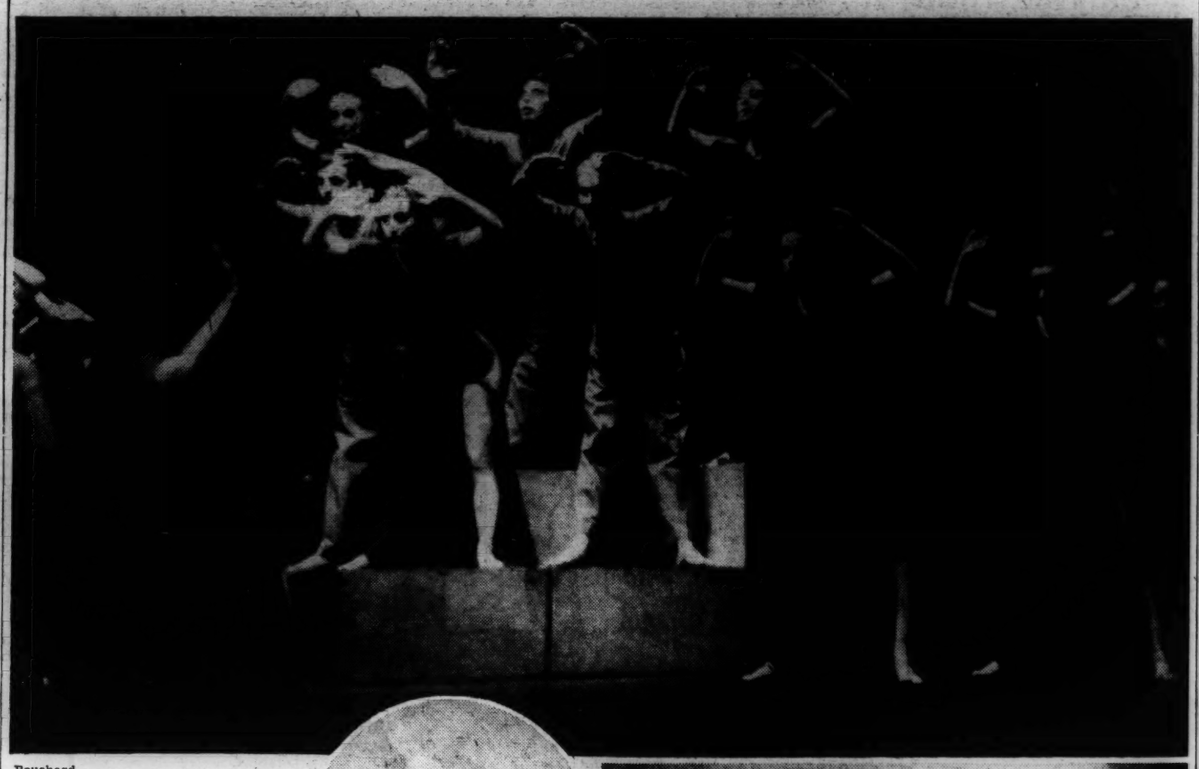
Once they had learned that they must be reporters first and always, they saw the necessity of reserving comment and opinion for their private lives. When editors published only those stories which were factual, or newsy, in preference to literary or fanciful excursions which the writers considered paragons of style, the lesson was even more forcibly clarified.

They wrote interviews with all sorts of persons, from Owen Wister, novelist and short-story writer, to the oldest barber in Narragansett Pier; from an opera singer to a stage hand who remembered when. They found a United States coast guard had as lively a story as a socially prominent polo player.

Instead of a formal textbook, journalism students used a daily newspaper for analysis of models. Patterns for speech stories, human interest shorts, longer feature articles, or spot news items were always available. These models, printed day by day, in the medium for which the students were make-believe staff members, made a much greater impression than if the stories had been read in book form.

To insure consistency in style, each student had to follow a manual that outlined certain rules of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling. They couldn't understand why it was taboo to spell "theater" with the "re" suffix, even though the dictionary allows both spellings, until they realized what a hodge-podge a publication could be if such variations were permitted in every column.

While our success with the English Institute would not lead to the conclusion that the plan could be readily applied to regular session curricula, we are convinced that intensive study is practicable for summer work—if students really want to work.



Bouchard

Above—Doris Humphrey and Concert Group in "New Dance." Below, Left—A Member of the Percussion Group, Photographed Out-of-Doors Although All Actual Work Is Done in the Studios. Right — Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman. Photos Taken at the Bennington School of the Dance, 1936

From 30 Chosen Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE educational methods adapting themselves to what youth needs rather than to what educators believe youth should have? Is the younger generation arising in this world more capable of indicating its own needs than an older generation, the one that preceded it by only a few years, the one to which teachers belong?

Last June more than 1000 boys and girls were graduated from 30 secondary schools in the United States to enter college as human experiments determined to discredit, to some extent, the value of the three R's as an exclusive equipment in education, and to prove that students taught to think will be more successful in wrestling with higher education than those who have been taught only the traditional prerequisites.

It is the objective of an experiment started three years ago, and at that time described on this page. It is also the result of years of effort by members of the Progressive Education Association. These educators believe that a child should be treated as an individual; that he be treated by his teachers as intelligent and not a mere receptacle for memorized information; that he should be taught to be a master of his emotions; that he should learn to live by actually living in his community and that the old way of teaching a set of unrelated "subjects" is not preparing a child to take his place in the modern world. Up to three years ago, however, a child taught along these lines, even though he might be specially well equipped to handle college work, was handicapped because of college entrance requirements based on the old system of units by subjects. As a consequence, most progressive secondary schools could not develop their teaching according to progressive ideals but had to use what seemed to them outmoded methods.

At last, however, a change has begun. Through an agreement with 400 colleges and universities, 30 progressive secondary schools will be permitted for the next five years to enter their graduates under special entrance arrangements.

An example of the flexibility of the work in these modern schools was described by Dr. H. Gordon Hullfish of Ohio State University, who has been the guiding spirit of the Dalton School in New York, one of those chosen for the experiment.

"We had an elevator strike some months ago in New York, as you remember," he said. "This wasn't the ordinary strike with no meaning to the average individual in his community. It was a genuine live issue with our students and their families. Pickets were walking in front of the building that houses the school and in front of the apartments where our pupils live.

"We came down one morning to find our pupils clamoring to know something about the strike. In a half hour we scrapped the whole year's study program, which had been worked out carefully, in favor of a study of the strike."

Instantly, he explained, a new course was started with a logical inquiry into the relations of capital and labor. It lead to many topics and in its sweep included many of the formal subjects usually given without thought of their application to the individual in the community.

The development of the guild movement brought history into the classes and other subjects. And the doses of formal education were taken with evident pleasure by the pupils. It was only one of the avenues that Progressive Education may take. Its applications are as wide as the problems of communities and the curiosity of children.

One school already has had a slight opportunity to see what its graduates can do when exposed to the traditional education of colleges and universities. It is the Ohio State University Demonstration School and, according to Rudolph Lindquist, professor of education at Ohio State, the first group, last year's graduates, has a scholastic average of 2.8, slightly below "B." But it must be remembered that the youngsters are spending their first year, which hasn't been bad, adjusting themselves to different educational methods.

The aim of the experiment is manifold. It is to make the work of the secondary schools and colleges more meaningful to the students; to help them engage in long-distance planning and in developing a pattern for their schooling; to discover and foster the unique quality of each individual, and at the same time, lead him into a consciousness of his own social responsibility.

Whether the schools have achieved this aim will be known soon. The 1000 youngsters entering colleges and universities this fall and their successors for the next five years will prove the success or failure of the plan.

Schools participating in the project are: The High School, Altoona, Penna.; Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Penna.; Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Bronxville High School, Bronxville, N. Y.; Cheltenham Township High School, Elkins Park, Penna.; Central High School, Tulsa, Okla.; Chicago University High School; Denver High School; Eagle Rock High School, Los Angeles; Fieldston School, New York City.

Francis Parker School, Chicago; Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Penna.; Germantown Friends' School, Philadelphia; George School, George, Penna.; Horace Mann School for Girls, New York City; John Burroughs School, Clayton, Mo.; Lincoln School, New York City; Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.; New Trier Township High School, and North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka, Ill.; University High School, Oakland, Calif.

Pelham Memorial High School, Pelham, N. Y.; Radner Township School, Wayne, Penna.; Roosevelt High School, Des Moines, Iowa; Shaker High School, Shaker Heights, Ohio; Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del.; Winsor School, Boston, and Wisconsin High School, Madison.

Chemistry in Women's Colleges

In an effort to learn the status of chemistry as a subject of study in women's colleges throughout America, Professor Earl K. Wallace of the Pennsylvania College for Women carried on a nation-wide research covering all the principal institutions of higher learning offering degrees to women.

According to his report at recent meetings of the American Chemical Society in Pittsburgh, in 80 colleges with a total enrollment of more than 40,000 students during the past year, more than 11 per cent took elementary courses in chemistry. In these same colleges, there were nearly 700 upper-classmen majoring in chemistry, or one out of every 120 students from each class.

In addition, Professor Wallace reported, "From 1930 to 1935 the same colleges sent 281 students, approximately one for every 1000 students, to graduate schools in chemistry.

"In the above colleges 273 chemistry faculty members, including assistant instructors, were employed. This is the equivalent of one chemistry teacher for every 152 undergraduates. Forty per cent of the above faculty find time to do research work.

"Women's colleges have practically the same curricula in chemistry as men's colleges.

"Practically all colleges require natural science for graduation. They generally allow students to select their science from a list of elective courses. Of the elective science, chemistry is most frequently mentioned. Following that are physics, biology, mathematics, etc.

"In order to obtain a measure for evaluating the colleges, the requirements for graduates to enter graduate universities were used. Fifteen typical universities were consulted. According to their specifications 21 women's colleges offer the proper courses and courses of sufficient length. Of these 21, only 10 actually require that amount of chemistry to major in their chemistry departments. This does not mean that chemistry departments offer very little chemistry but that they offer a great diversity of courses not necessarily required to enter graduate schools.

In addition to the chemistry requirement, physics, mathematics, biology, German, and French are frequently suggested and even required of chemistry majors by many colleges.

© Fox Photos

Youthful Motorists and Pedestrians Learn the Rules of the Road

With their playground turned into a busy traffic block, young pupils of the George Road Junior School, Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, England, receive practical instruction in the rules of the road

North Country Salute

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE happy to lead off the meeting today with word from a man living up in the north of England. Those of you who are not familiar with the English counties will probably enjoy looking up Lancashire, a county which, to your chairman, is always associated with entrance into one of the loveliest regions in the world, the English Lakes. Lancashire itself is little known to most of those who visit England from other lands; therefore, this introduction to it should widen our horizons.—Chairman.

* * *

Lancashire, Eng.

Dear Chairman:

For a long time I have appreciated the Youth Round Table and feel that perhaps I can send a letter which may be of interest to people in other countries.

I live in a part of England which has suffered considerably from the depression. Most of the cotton mills (cotton is our principal industry) have been closed, pulled down or converted to other purposes. Despite the depression, however, the people are very cheerful, and we are all hoping and trusting that the improvement which has been in evidence for the past year and a half will be maintained; but much ground remains to be covered. Coal mining, too, is very hard hit, and in one town quite near my home, which is devoted to mining, 53 per cent of the employable men are unemployed.

Lancashire where I live is a much misunderstood county. It is undoubtedly largely industrial in the south round Manchester and Liverpool, but nevertheless in the north is some extremely beautiful country, extending into the Lake District which is one of the most beautiful areas in Great Britain. On our eastern (Yorkshire) boundary is some fine, bold fell country. Fells are bold, rugged hills, usually very bare, but most impressive to see. They have strange names too—Hawthornthwaite, Goodber, and farther north Yordas, Grizebeck, Brackensgill (a "gill" or "Ghyll" is a mountain waterfall, also known as a "force").

Eastward of us is Yorkshire, and between these two counties has existed a great rivalry since the Wars of the Roses in the 15th century. The red rose is the emblem of Lancashire, and the white rose of Yorkshire. This rivalry is perhaps greatest felt in cricket, and the Battles of the Roses, as the matches are called, are very grim matches indeed, in which unfortunately (for us) Yorkshire far too often gains the upper hand. For a stranger to mistake a Lancastrian for a Yorkshireman is to court disaster; the correction comes with devastating swiftness!

On our western seacoast is the famous Blackpool, the largest holiday resort in Great Britain. We have other popular resorts on this coast, which is within 1¾ hours of my home by road.

Everybody in England and Great Britain generally these days is thinking very hard. We are very troubled and our statesmen with us. I am sure that international individual friendships do much toward helping toward a lasting peace, and we all think that friendship between Great Britain and the United States will go very far toward ensuring world peace. Consequently I should like to do what I can in this direction by corresponding with someone in the United States who is interested as I am in motoring, sport, music and languages. I am 20 years old. (Mr.) A. C.

* * *

Another Monitor Study Club

New York State

Dear Chairman:

Our Monitor Club of Albany, N. Y., has as its weekly topic the Youth Round Table, and we do so enjoy reading the letters at each meeting. So we have decided to invite correspondence from all clubs which meet to discuss The Christian Science Monitor and to exchange ideas and experiences with them.

At the time of roll call, each member chooses the topic or topics from the Monitor on which he would like to speak at the next meeting. Then the place, chairman and two hostesses for the following meeting are decided, and we are ready to begin our open forum. At this time the chairman calls upon a speaker, who tells informally, in five minutes or less, about his topic, and this is followed by questions or expressions of related ideas from anyone present. At the close of the hour about six people have been called upon. Then the social hour, which is in charge of the hostesses, begins. It may consist of games, a sing, clipping the Monitor for scrapbooks or any activity chosen by the hostesses. They collect five cents from each one present for refreshments (which must not exceed this amount, according to the rule adopted by all). Plans for roller skating, picnicking, swimming, skiing and such extra-meeting gatherings are discussed. The meeting closes at about 10 o'clock. For approximately two hours, we who have the Monitor in common enjoy contacts with young people having similar interests and get to know each other better. Guests are welcome, and after three successive meetings they may become regular members.

It might become necessary to divide up into groups according to age as we are growing rapidly and none of us have homes sufficiently large to accommodate a full club attendance. We have had special guest speakers, whose talks have been both interesting and educational. We feel so strongly the influence for good in the Monitor that studying it is a sort of post-graduate work in all important branches of natural science, economics, art, politics, world peace, etc. (Miss) M. B. L.

* * *

We hear from a good many such groups as described by the last speaker, and we hope that if any of you are members of a group that has not as yet got into touch with the Round Table, you will write the Chairman soon. We have long been acting as an informal headquarters for these Monitor Study Groups, and for all young people's social groups which include the Monitor in their programs. So do let us hear from you; and you might like to watch the meetings of the Round Table for word of other groups, so that you can get acquainted with one another, sharing ideas and experiences.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

The Workshop Group

An Active Member Gives His Impressions

Third of Four Tuesday Articles on the Dance in Education

By Margaret Lloyd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IN MY first week at Bennington I discovered that the American dancer had gone so far ahead of the general conception of the modern dance in Europe that I felt completely outmoded." said Otto Ashermann. "Only a few years ago I was a pupil of Vera Skoronel, who was then considered the Bolshevik among European dancers. Last summer it seemed that I became the veriest petit bourgeois amidst the tremendous revolutionary forces about me."

Otto Ashermann is a native of Vienna, now resident in Boston and on his way to becoming an American citizen. Besides studying with Skoronel he has taken courses under von Laban, Wigman and Hellerau. The summer before last he enrolled in the Jooss-Leeder School of Ballet at Dartington Hall, South Devon, Eng., and found time to visit his former teacher, Mary Wigman, in Dresden, for he is always in search of a summer activity that will give him a fresh impetus for his winter's work as teacher and lecturer in the field of modern dance. Last summer he found that activity as a member of the Workshop Group at the Bennington School of the Dance.

Enlarges Powers Of Projection

"What I especially found at Bennington," he went on to explain, "was that encouragement of the creative faculty that enlarges the individual's powers of projection on his own account, instead of fostering a purely technical outlook bearing a teacher's stamp.

"From the very beginning, we felt the responsibility of the production. The Men's Workshop was chiefly concerned with Charles Weidman's 'Quest,' although some of us also took part in Doris Humphrey's 'With My Red Fires.' Charles would often invite us to think and work over a passage in the choregraphy and submit our ideas.

"Charles had one difficulty in assembling his Workshop Group that Doris did not have with hers. Out of any number of applicants she was able to choose discriminatingly 34 girls, not all of whom had been trained in her technique. Because of the relative scarcity of men dancers, Charles had to take the men as they came, without being too exacting.

"What I appreciate most about Charles Weidman as a teacher, and what I think proves his greatness as an artist, is that he did not lower his standards or decrease his plans for production because of inadequate material, but rather whipped what he had into shape with all his energy.

Lived Up to Its Title

"The Workshop Group certainly lived up to its title. The first day we assembled, Charles outlined his plans for 'Quest,' which he said would be liable to changes as we went along, and set us to work at once. From that time on, we did nothing else.

"The day properly began with a training hour, with Mr. Limon and Mr. Matons alternating as instructors. But before that came an intellectual pick-me-up for all who cared to take the trouble to attend —John Martin's morning lecture on the history of the dance.

"In the training class we practiced pure techniques absolutely divested from any resemblance to dance as dance form. As time went on and became more precious, we had to devote that training hour to those passages offering the greatest difficulties. The rest of the day, and later on, the balance of the night it seemed, were used for work on the actual production of Weidman's work. When several of the men were called for rehearsal with Doris's group, the work schedule climbed to 12 hours a day. This was probably exceptional in the history of the school, because of the duplexity of the Workshop Group and the importance of the productions.

If Time Permitted

"Those who were ambitious enough could slip into one or more classes in the general program during the day as time permitted, although this procedure was not in the official schedule of the Workshop Group.

"I slid into the back rows of Martha Graham's classes whenever I could spare the time. The Graham technique gives the most profound background that a dancer can acquire, but to acquire it thoroughly means at least six years of training in fundamentals.

"My greatest difficulty in learning the Graham as well as the Humphrey-Weidman idea of movement is best illustrated by a musical analogy. This modern American technique is to the modern European technique what the atonality of a Schoenberg or Alban Berg is to the tonality of a Debussy or Ravel. Returning to movement, it is more than mere distortion. It is a rhythmic justification of a movement that is completely in opposition to every heretofore accepted law of grace."

Mr. Ashermann danced two contrasted examples to illustrate his meaning. The older style looked flat, sentimental, lacking the subtle accents and propulsive strength of the new.

Moment of Suspense

"Another discovery I made in this new movement," he continued, "is that moment of suspense emphasized so much in their work, and this again has a musical equivalent —not the rest, but the pause, the halt—and when that halt is effected at the climatic moment, it is like the suspension of the band at the circus while the equilibrist or trapeze performer does his most dazzling feat. It has literally a breath-taking quality.

"On the whole, my summer at Bennington was the most stimulating I have ever spent. There were countless reasons for this. At rehearsals discussions would arise, discussions which led to research in the excellent library of the college. I often spent an evening reading up some debated question.

"And that sense of responsibility. It was interesting to observe how seriously everybody took the production. If we didn't do our part as well as we thought the production demanded, we offered to remedy our shortcomings in any way we could, even to withdrawing from the performance, if some one else could do it better.

Correlated With Production

"One class that we were all enthusiastic about attending was the percussion class held by Nancy McKnight. Of course I have worked with percussion instruments before. It is a part of the training of any modern dancer. But we found an added rhythmic help in Miss McKnight's percussion work, because she correlated it with the production, in which she served as accompanist.

"I left Bennington feeling that I carried away not only actual working material, but the inspiration for creating new material that will be more of the stuff of which the contemporary dance in its more vital realization, is made."

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A Tuesday Page

A Schönberg Suite—In G Major!

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

VIENNA'S section of the International Society for Contemporary Music opened the season with a concert which in more than one respect was sensational. Klemperer was the conductor. The program included Anton Webern's subtle Symphony, Schönberg's "Lied der Waldtaube" (Song of the Wood-Pigeon) from the "Gurrelieder," sung by the excellent contralto Hertha Glatz and Stravinsky's Concerto for two Pianos, finely interpreted by Peter Stadlen and Rolf Langnese.

The actual sensation of the evening, however was provided at the beginning of the program with Schönberg's new Suite for strings. Let it be said at once that the public, including even its conservative members, were enchanted with the work. For the "Suite" is—and here comes the greatest surprise—a tonal composition. The harmony is based on the major-minor system. Consonances prevail everywrere, cadences strengthen the key and the dominant once more comes into its own. In fact, the listener discovers a tonal language that is easy to follow.

In a letter dated November, 1934, at the time he was engaged on the work, Schönberg explains why he wished to write tonally. He describes the Suite as a work for pupils' orchestras and adds: "I was incited to write this work by a musician who is a teacher at the New York University and conducts a pupils' orchestra. He told me much that was most gratifying about these American orchestras of which there are many hundreds. This piece, therefore, will provide instructive examples of progressions which are possible within tonality to any genuine musician who knows his craft; an actual preparation, not only from a harmonic, but also from a melodic, contrapuntal and technical standpoint."

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Schönberg does not regard the work as one of his most important—there is not even an opus number attached. We know that when he has something essential to say he expresses himself differently. He devised his own tonal language for his personal, musical avowals of faith, obviously because the old resources were inadequate. In one respect this Suite is also a profession of faith, namely in craftsmanship, on the importance of which Schönberg has always laid great stress. A work of art must be well put together to give adequate effect to the ideas it expresses. Technical knowledge helps produce the master. And every genuine masterpiece demands not only inspiration but skilful construction.

The purpose of Schönberg's "Suite" is apparently to illustrate good craftsmanship in, so to say, the abstract. But under his hands even tonal music becomes Schönbergian. It is neither abstract nor academic. The tonal material gives rise to some of the composer's most delightful and witty ideas. From a present and selfish point of view one might almost wish that Schönberg would not only write for the future, but give us a few more such tonal works. For he possesses more mastery and has things of greater interest to communicate than most composers. One might even regret, quite heterodoxically, that Schönberg's development was all too rapid to allow him to write other works in the style of "Verklärte Nacht," "Pelleas" and the Chamber Symphony. His opportunities as a composer were made scant use of during that period.

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The new Suite is in G major and has five movements. It opens with a Prelude in which slow and quick sections alternate. In the main it is a fugal Allegro movement, introduced and repeatedly interrupted by Largo episodes. The second movement is an Adagio in E minor, delicate and full of tonal variety. With the utmost skill, Schönberg here develops the melodies and accompanying figures from a single motif. A genuine Minuet with Trio forms the third movement, in which he adheres to the theme of the Adagio and displays a wide variety of harmonic elegancies. Though he seems to open in D minor, the actual key is that of G major, which lies latent for some time. Only toward the end does the tonic triad appear. The fourth movement is an enchanting Gavotte, facile, extremely melodic and brimming over with invention and good humor. This movement in itself ensures the Suite a public success. The Finale closes with a Gigue in which the thematic material is kept quite simple. Yet this is perhaps the most skillfully constructed movement in the Suite. It is as if Schönberg wished to show that he was master not only of the most complicated but also of the simplest material and could give it the impress of his own personality.

Various contributing factors are at work here. Schönberg's treatment of these movements is no less polyphonous than that of his other works. There are many contrapuntal devices to be found in them. Every voice is alive. And though the harmony is tonal, it is full of new turns, surprising modulations and cadences for which it would be fruitless to search in a textbook on harmony. Great economy is shown in his use of motifs. With a minimum of means he achieves a maximum of variety. His rhythm, too, is extremely varied. The Suite is, therefore, a compendium for the technique of composition. With the imagination and genius of the composer, however, it has become a great deal more than that. It represents a genuine divertimento.

A work of a similar character had already been written by Schönberg—the Serenade, op. 24. Here, too, we find a series of movements of a lighter caliber treated with much the same verve and humor. Certainly, the Serenade is no tonal—nor atonal—composition. Were one to compare the two pieces, one would be struck by a preponderance of dissonance in the one and of consonance in the other. But to him who is not afraid of dissonance and who knows how to listen to Schönberg's music, the difference will not appear to be great.

A Peace Play From the Group

By Arthur Pollock

New York

THE Group Theater has brought to town its first play of the season, and by doing so makes the theater a better place than it was before. These earnest young producers have come to be just about the best representatives of the living, progressive theater in New York. They have done plays from time to time that amounted to little or nothing. They have made "mistakes." But they are alive. They work hard, they study hard, they take the theater with utmost seriousness and they move forward. The stodgy never appeals to them; the hackneyed, the cheap, the insignificant. Of course, they have a distinct social consciousness that makes them inevitably propagandists, but more than most propagandists, they are also artists. Their approach to the theater is that of the artist invariably.

So now they present a play that makes war seem a childlike, pathetic thing. It is Paul Green's "Johnny Johnson." Strangely enough, Paul Green, always a sincere man, a literary gentleman with a searching mind that cannot possibly be satisfied with what in this present world it finds to feed upon, does not attack his problem, the problem of making peacefulness popular in the world, with the fierceness of so many young men who feel intensely. He has written in "Johnny Johnson" a play actually jolly. A play sad, too, and pitiful, and rueful, but sunny, just the same, and kind and neighborly.

* * *

Every now and again its characters stop what they are doing to sing of it and, though the Group Theater's company is by no means a company of singers, they sing with pleasurable effect. Just as the author's attitude is one of sympathy toward a humanity that cannot throw off the curse of war, so is the attitude of the audience sympathetic toward the characters of the play, the actors of the play—even the singers of the play. The feeling is that we are all here together and we might as well sing about it. Kurt Weill writes these songs and they are lovely songs, tender and brave and spirited.

With all his gentleness and compassion Paul Green is in "Johnny Johnson" far from soft. It is as if he said as he wrote, "I like you, my fellow men, but you are stupid and sheeplike and if I am to do anything at all to translate you ever into humans more nearly according to my heart's desire, I must be truthful about you, tell you to your faces what I think of you, chastise you. It hurts me as much as it does you." Consequently there is in "Johnny Johnson" some of the finest satire against the war spirit that has been heard in the theaters of this country since the war, satire sharp, acidulous, unerring, quick and neat—but always commiserating.

Johnny Johnson, the hero, is a tombstone maker in a little village, merely a tombstone maker, but he has something of the artist in him. The things he thinks are natural; his thoughts are his simply because they come to him as naturally, as free from influence of any sort as the air. They get him into a great deal of trouble before he is through, but they never desert him.

* * *

When his townsfolk are celebrating peace by unveiling his statue to peace, because to peace the little village was dedicated long ago, the celebration turns, with the coming of Wilson's declaration of war, into a celebration for war. The simple folk are one minute enthusiastic about the one, the next excited about its opposite. Johnny cannot understand it. And, though he is in love and the girl he loves insists that he go to war, he will not until he hears Wilson's words to the effect that this is a war to end war. That was just what he had been thinking, that it would be good to fight a fight to end fighting. So, gladly, he goes off to the recruiting station.

But getting into the war is not so easy. He gives original answers to questions on the army intelligence tests and his examiners conclude that he is unbalanced. Suddenly, however, he knocks a man down. He is accepted.

We see him drilling, trying to learn to be a soldier. It is difficult. There are many complicated regulations that seem silly to him. Besides, he is left-handed. The army doesn't seem to be made for left-handers. But he gets to France, anyhow. And at once it becomes his ideal to make friends with the enemy and ask them to agree with him not to fight. He believes he is succeeding. In the play's most crucial scene—which is also, unfortunately, one of its weakest—he gives laughing gas to the gentlemen of the Allied high command and gets an order written out to the army to cease the war. He means well. He thinks the enemy will stop, too. But before his fantastic efforts can bear the fruit he longs for, he is put under guard.

And eventually he finds himself in an asylum the head of which is very amusingly satirized. Johnny ends as a pedler on the streets. The girl he loved has married his rival and the rival, a slacker, is now a millionaire. Johnny sings as he pedles, and as the final curtain falls he is saying that he will go on singing, for here and there a few will hear his song.

There is a great deal of beauty in "Johnny Johnson," beauty and pathos and fun. And the Group Theater's actors play it at their lively best.

Nazimova is back again in Ibsen, this time "Hedda Gabler." Naturally, she can never forget how to make Hedda a thrilling person. But she cannot forget theatricalism either. By her own playing and her direction of the cast she gives the play an animation that can be calculated to provide it with popular appeal. However, she underlines and exaggerates Ibsen's meanings, melodramatizes, perverts. Some of the characters of the play by her casting and direction she makes ridiculous.

Longacre Theater—**Hedda Gabler**, by Henrik Ibsen, presented by Nazimova, staged by Nazimova. Nov. 16, 1936.
Forty-Fourth Street Theater—**Johnny Johnson**, by Paul Green, presented by the Group Theater, staged by Lee Strasberg. Nov. 19, 1936.

By Marc Vaux

"Fenêtre à Honfleur," Painting by J. Cavaillès, Shown at the Salon d'Automne

The Salon d'Automne

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

RECOGNITION of younger artists is one of the *raisons d'être* of the Salon d'Automne. Obviously, it would be impossible to "discover" a group of new artists each year. But it is well to review periodically the progress of those who from one year to the next affirm their artistic character with greater authority. Furthermore, comparison of their work at the Salon d'Automne with that of their elders enables us to discern the common bond and the logical evolution of contemporary art.

We are therefore particularly concerned here with the work of the younger painters, even if the contributions of the older generation are important and valuable. It is the future which we must examine, for there is little point in dwelling on painters whose names are already made. Those who belong to the new order have not yet become crystallized in formulae which are overstrict, and we do not know exactly how the promises of their début will be kept.

Certain young painters have already almost attained fame, and perhaps that is why they show a tendency to crystallize. Charles Blanc is the most striking example of this group; he was hailed by the critics almost unanimously a few years ago as being the great man of the future; but he has lost ground. In this salon he shows an immense composition called "La Ville Sans Chef," a confused mass of personages heavily drawn; vainly we seek the structure of this composition; its color is monotonous and sad, although the tones are light. The whole thing retains the aspect of a rough drawing, but without the spontaneity of a sketch.

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Yves Brayer, brilliant Prix de Rome, intelligent enough to discover the recipe for admission to the so-called modern salons, but he leaves practically no illusions; the artifice shows through his cleverness. For his painting, "Les Saltimbanques," he chooses facilely picturesque figures, treats them with an assumed carelessness and uses oppositions of light and dark tones which are supposed to remind us of Manet. Emotion is waiting.

Even Chapelain Midy, so obviously an artist, already shows a tendency to repeat himself with his austere and silent subjects, in wise contrast, in intelligent harmony, which are too full of the deep serenity of museums even before they are admitted to them. His painting, "Le Départ," represents two people standing near a door. The way in which the subject is placed divides the picture in two: on the right the interior wall of a house, rather dark and neutral, against which the light silhouette of a woman stands out; on the left, through the frame of a door, the luminous countryside with the dark silhouette of a man standing out sharply against the bright blue sky. The contrasts are cleverly arranged, dividing the painting into regular rhythmical vertical zones. The *mise au point* is remarkable, but how far all this seems from the *élan* of youth!

Our preference goes therefore to results which are not quite so set. Christian Caillard, for example, in his "Loge à Tabarin," shows marked progress, though he comes close to vulgarity with his half-dressed dancers and the violent oppositions of colors in their clothes—reds, greens, violets. The foreground is marked on right and left by clothes and by a curtain which forms a frame for the group of women. His canvas contains a great deal of verve and at the same time a great deal of soberness. Even in the contrasts, in the picturesque disorder of a dancer's dressing room, there is evidence of a sense of reserve and moderation.

Poncelet too, like Caillard, and like Yves Brayer, has been attracted by the theater. Like them he has tried to express the seriousness of actors when they are not before the public, and the strange incongruity of their gala clothes in a country landscape or in normal circumstances. He, too, has tried to detach this kind of subject from that facile picturesqueness which has been abused so long. It is always poignant to show the man behind the puppet. Poncelet has succeeded with his "Bateleur," which is the more poignant because the artist has avoided being declamatory. His subject is moving by its very simplicity.

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Marguerite Louppe, with almost the same kind of theme, "L'Illusionniste," has, on the contrary, preferred to show her hero in his setting, giving him his atmosphere and his character, while trying to express the same human synthesis, made up of emotion and simplicity. She limited herself almost exclusively to the use of three colors—yellow, red and blue. Instead of attaining a too elementary result, as we might have expected, she surprises by the ability she shows within her sober limits.

Among those who know best how to retain freshness of expression while presenting a carefully finished painting is J. Cavaillès, in whom consciousness of his craft does not destroy sensitiveness or youth. Recently he won the Blumenthal prize, and he deserves the hopes which rest upon him. Of course, it has been observed, and not without reason, that he is allying himself with the Matisse of open windows overlooking Nice. At a time when many hide mediocrity behind laboriously learned false originalities and deny their masters, it is good to find a real artist who avows his sympathies and his models. He keeps to simple compositions, in light colors and almost shadowless, as in his "Window at Honfleur."

It may be seen that young French painters today no longer want to scandalize, or even to surprise; they soberly accomplish a hard task and refuse to give way to easy fantasy. Kleophas is the only exception, and he plays at being a little Breughel—and a charming one at that—with his gesticulating men in a snowy landscape.

Whitney Museum Biennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FEW of our large exhibitions do as well by American artists as the biennial shows of the Whitney Museum. These displays of paintings and sculpture, established in 1932, dispense with such traditionally accepted instruments as juries of selection and award, and meet the present-day needs of painters and sculptors with autocratic but far-reaching measures generally beneficial to them.

Artists are invited by the museum to participate in the biennials, according to its own estimate of their capacities. Once accepted, they are assured not only of a place in the exhibition, but with a work of their own choosing. The assumption is that artists so honored may be depended upon to fulfill the museum's best expectation by submitting first-quality productions. This puts the artist to a self-critical test which he is reluctant to fail in. Being granted the maximum freedom of selection, he is anxious not to disappoint by his choice of a work for exhibition, and usually does his best.

The fact that the museum sets aside a substantial fund each year for paintings and sculptures to be bought from the biennials, does away with the usual system of prize awards, which has rarely proved entirely satisfactory, either to the donors or to the artists, who compete for the prizes. The number of purchases made each year varies, but is considerable, and there is the added satisfaction that the works bought go into a collection. In these ways the Whitney Museum is far ahead of most other American exhibiting organizations, which have no such faforable system of regularly meting out help and encouragement to American artists.

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The third Biennial Exhibition, now open, is not an exceptional show of paintings by Americans, though many vital and well-recognized talents are represented. What it illustrates more is a certain courage in exploration, which, as it often turns out, is not the best means of rendering a show lush with accomplishment. Thirty nine artists are showing who were not present in the previous biennial, and work from 16 states is distributed with appropriate reference to the leading centers of art activity. Of the 123 invited, 19 artists are from New York State alone, 22 from the New England and other states near by, and 11 from the Middle West and West. That is about as close to a nation-wide representation as the biennials can reasonably come, considering that after all the available show space is not superabundant.

Of the paintings meriting most attention those of realistic subject matter predominate. They are not always attractive to look at, nor are they often inspiring, but there is no doubt that the fullest energies of the artists have gone into them. Reginald Marsh's scene of the demolition of a street railway is such a work; Jared French's picture of a police rail is another. The tone of everyday life is lifted a trifle in Raphael Soyer's cleverly painted "Office Girls," which gives an excellent idea of the crowded city street with the aid of half a dozen figures, adroitly placed on the canvas. Then there is realism of another sort, more fantastic in its close-detailed treatment, such as the "Drouth Survivors," a strange picture of cattle half buried in drifted sand, which Alexandre Hogue has sent from Texas.

Figure painting, on the basis of several conspicuous examples, seems the strongest feature of the current showing. Alexander Brook is represented by his subtle portrait, "Morning Light." Bernard Karfiol has forsaken his early lyrical style for the solider painting shown in his figure group, "Resting." Both typify in the display the modern point of view as expressed through personal drawing and color backed by authoritative brushwork. Eugene Speicher is another prominent contributor, with a fine seated figure, "Jean in Costume," which is painted with his usual strength and taste for color. Walt Kuhn, likewise skillful with figures, shows a costume subject taken from the musical comedy chorus.

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As these exhibitions have a way of doing without conspicuous aid from academic circles, there are few names in the catalogue with the customary honors initialed after their names. Artists who have only vaguely begun to be heard from make appearances along with those the museum considers the most vital contemporary painters. The result is a reasonably tolerant combination. Bowing here to an out-and-out abstractionist such as Arshile Gorky, whose large design plainly recalls Picasso's decorative development, and there to fantasists of the surréalist order, such as Arnold Wiltz, and decorators of such individual talent as Frank Mechau Jr., the museum balances things by including works of a less advanced but clearly distinguished type. There are several excellent landscapes shown, such as John Steuart Curry's "The Rainbow," an almost classical composition which falters only in details of sluggish painting, and the landscapes of Herbert Meyer, Max Kuehne, Georgina Klitgaard and Judson Smith, whose painting of a garden is very fresh and gay in color.

'Over She Goes'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

SOME impression of what difference a star actor can make to a play can be gained from the performances of such musical comedy actors as Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Stanley Lupino. They require no book, no scenery, no plot and no supporting cast to help them. Set them in the middle of the stage, with an audience in front, and that is all they need. Before half a minute has gone by, the theater will be rocking on a sea of laughter.

Magnificently does Mr. Lupino exemplify this in "Over She Goes." In the second act he comes on in the most difficult circumstances possible, to put across an indifferent song, "Yes, No," just after a colleague, Mr. Syd Walker, has scored an uproarious success with a superb burlesque entitled, "We police think we police are simply marvelous." But Mr. Lupino's patter is so good, his confidence and his confidences so overwhelming, that inside 20 seconds the admirable Mr. Walker is forgotten by the audience.

The story in which Mr. Lupino gets entangled involves his impersonating an aged peer who inconveniently turns up at the wrong moment. Also participating in this contretemps is Mr. Laddie Cliff, who presents the play, and has originated the dances, in which he shares with great nimbleness and enthusiasm. A large and energetic cast forms the background to Mr. Lupino, and all is merry as the marriage bell whose tinkling is heralded by the story's end.

Saville Theater—**Over She Goes**, a musical tantivy, written and directed by Stanley Lupino, music by Billy Mayerl, presented Sept. 24, 1936.

Matthew Smith, Colorist

By Frank Rutter

London

WHEN an English painter captures the attention of French connoisseurs, we may depend on it that there is distinction in his work. This rare compliment has now been paid to Matthew Smith, examples of whose pictures have been acquired recently for continental as well as British private collections. The meteoric rise to fame of this artist has been the most romantic event in modern English painting, for his present reputation has been made in only 10 years.

Born at Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1879, Matthew Smith lived the ordinary life of a business man till he had reached middle age. Then, at a time of life when many men think about retiring, he began to work harder than ever at a new profession. It was not till he was 47 that Matthew Smith had his first one-man show at the Mayor Gallery in London, and about the same time his pictures were seen at the exhibitions of the London group, of which he is a member. Since his first exhibition in 1926, Matthew Smith has steadily developed his gift and increased his hold on the attention of discerning art lovers; and the exhibition of his recent paintings at the Arthur Tooth galleries reveals a further advance and exploration of new fields of color.

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For what is most remarkable in this artist's paintings is his color. His preference lies in the direction of warm schemes and opulent hues, and from the first his peculiar "red-hot" reds were recognized as having a luminous intensity unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries. Indeed, so fierce is his color in the brilliance of its assault on our vision, that an admiring fellow-painter invariably alludes to it as "belligerent." The epithet is apt and likely to stick, for not only is the color itself exceptionally vehement in its "attack," but the artist is also astoundingly successful in weaving warring hues into harmony.

This intensity of color, which implies also definite decorative qualities, finds its happiest outlet—or has hitherto—in flower pieces and still-life, in which the artist's summary treatment of form does not appear quite so offhand and abrupt as it does in his figure paintings and even his landscapes. These are always strong, but too often their strength tends toward the brutality we associate with the work of Rouault, by whom Matthew Smith has been influenced to some extent. The English painter in his earlier figure pictures followed the example of the Frenchman in choosing rather coarse, massive female models and presenting these with a blunt simplification which seemed to degrade power to brute force. In his latest work, however, Matthew Smith has quite broken away from Rouault, and though he makes no attempt to please the public by choosing "pretty" models, his recent figure paintings at least do not offend a refined taste by their type, and though still impressionist and simplified in their style, they show increased sensitiveness in their handling.

But in truth the subject of Matthew Smith's pictures is a secondary consideration, because the wonder and joy of them is always in their amazing color, whatever the subject. For example, there is that sudden, dazzling flash of fire-opal red which emerges from nearly the center of his otherwise green and mauve "Landscape" (No. 28). Then there is a fine "Still-Life" (No. 23) in which the intense luminous greens of a pot and some drapery is contrasted with purple flowers in a fire-red basket. Or "Blonde Girl," whose fair hair and complexion and light blue jacket are contrasted with a background half orange, half yellow.

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Indeed, a distinct new note in those most recent paintings is the increased use that Matthew Smith makes of yellow and orange. Hitherto he has used these flaming hues, but sparingly, and obtained his most remarkable effects with reds and crimsons. Now he has mastered the golden range of color as completely as he had done the fiery tints in the past. This new extension of his color interest may be deduced even from such titles as "White Roses and Oranges," "Model in Yellow with Red Roses," "Oranges and Chrysanthemums"—but words are poor things with which to try to convey color effects and no title could convey the wealth of color that Matthew Smith obtains by painting a sun-bronzed bathing girl against a background of orange and crimson.

Just as Gauguin's yellows reminded us of stained glass because the colors looked as if they were lighted from behind; so also do the colors of Matthew Smith—his greens and mauves, as well as his reds and yellows—although his color is not in the least reminiscent of Gauguin. It is indeed genuinely personal, put on in largish planes with a broad brush, not divided as the neo-impressionists understood the division of color, but with subtle juxtapositions—when we examine his technique closely—which tend to enhance and intensify the intrinsic brilliancy of each color note.

Beyond any doubt splendor of color is the outstanding characteristic of the paintings of Matthew Smith, and the more we seek to analyze its magic, the more baffling becomes its well-guarded secret. Strength, purity of hue, subtlety of contrast and audacity in combination—all these are present, but I suppose that in the ultimate event if Matthew Smith were asked how he obtained his "belligerent" colors, he could only reply, as Turner once did, that he mixed his colors with brains.

Concerts in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ORCHESTRAL music these last days has been set before us with a lavish hand, and Carnegie Hall has resounded with works of various periods and manners. At the Philharmonic-Symphony matinée on Nov. 15 the enterprising young conductor, John Barbirolli, placed the Overture to Rezniček's opera, "Donna Diana," and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in the first part of the program, respectively, before and after a recitative and aria from Mozart's opera, "Cosi fan tutte," sung by Marjorie Lawrence, the Metropolitan's Australian soprano. The second half he devoted again to his "synthesis" of excerpts from "Götterdämmerung," Brünnhilde's Immolation Scene being sung once more by Miss Lawrence.

The revival of the Rezniček overture, long neglected here, was a happy inspiration. The music, stemming from Mozart and Rossini, is sprightly and thoroughly delightful, and in presenting it both conductor and orchestra were at their best. In the Tchaikovsky and the Wagner, however, there was a good deal of the overdriving from which Mr. Barbirolli's conducting has suffered. As for Miss Lawrence, she was again quite magnificent in Brünnhilde's music and rather unexpectedly good in Mozart's aria, where defects of schooling are particularly dangerous.

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In a new program on the evening of the 18th we were introduced to an unaccustomed Barbirolli, one who, contrary to his previous habit here, enrolled himself among the somniferists. This was particularly the case in the concluding number of the concert, the "Don Quixote" of Richard Strauss, a featureless, dull, interminable performance, in which even the competent soloists, Joseph Schuster, cello, and Zoltan Kurthy, viola, suffered from the general somnolence.

Nor was the earlier part of the concert enlivening. It began with the sixth "Brandenburg" Concerto of Bach, played by strings minus violins, and there was nothing in the execution to relieve the somberness of the instrumental coloring. It was singularly small in utterance and by no means clear in its articulation of the polyphony. The program's other instrumental number, the first of the twelve symphonies that Haydn composed for Salomon of London, also suffered in the performance, which was often ill-balanced and too ponderous in the string tone—an especially unfortunate circumstance because the symphony itself is of great beauty.

At this concert the soloist was Hulda Lashanska, soprano, who was heard in a Handel air and three songs (sung with orchestra) by Hugo Wolf—"Gebet," "Verborgenheit" and "Er ist's." The Handel air, "Dank sie Dir, Herr," from one of the *cantate con strumenti* was given in an overpompous edition made by Siegfried Ochs of Berlin. In this number, and likewise in the Wolf songs, Mme. Lashanska sang with careful phrasing and expression and clear enunciation, but her voice was in poor condition.

The following evening the Boston Symphony orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, visited Carnegie hall for the first time this season, and an audience of capacity size rejoiced. Dr. Koussevitzky's program was constituted with shrewd diversity. First, there was Haydn's Symphony in B flat, No. 102, the ninth of those he wrote for Salomon; then Debussy's three orchestral sketches, "La Mer," and finally the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven.

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Throughout the evening the orchestra played with a virtuosity nothing short of marvelous. Though both "La Mer" and the Fifth Symphony stirred their hearers to prolonged outbursts of enthusiasm, the summit of achievement for one listener was the symphony by Haydn. Here the unerring balance, the perfect co-ordination and fusion of the various choirs and the warm, translucent tone of the orchestra as a whole provided the ideal medium for the transmission of Haydn's greatness. The symphony itself, with its melodic richness, its variety of mood, its enlivening transitions and modulations, is a masterpiece if there ever was one. And the deeply sympathetic and appreciative exposition of the work by Dr. Koussevitzky and his men must rank among the most treasurable experiences that Carnegie hall has ever afforded its patrons.

Meanwhile, the Town Hall has been the busy scene of concerts on a smaller scale and solo recitals. The New Friends of Music late in the afternoon of the 15th gave their second program, devoted to three "Equali" for trombones and two string quartets by Beethoven. The "Equali" proved to be of only historical interest, but the quartets, of course, were quite otherwise. Those chosen were the B flat, opus 18, No. 6, and the A minor, opus 132. They were played with eminent skill by the Budapest String Quartet.

Almost immediately afterwards came the evening recital of Clyde Keutzer, a young tenor from Chicago, who sang with earnestness and taste an uncommonly interesting program. Among its striking items were two fine old lyrics from England, "Sorrow, Sorrow, Stay," by that great Elizabethan, John Dowland, and "My Lips Shall Speak Thy Praise," by the eighteenth-century Maurice Green. The program included also a group of engaging songs still in manuscript by Leo Sowerby, who has dedicated them to Mr. Keutzer, and two Shakespeare songs by Daniel Gregory Mason—"Take, O Take Those Lips Away" and "A Sea Dirge."

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Rallies as Tension Over European Situation Lessens

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Stronger With Many Issues Up 1 to 3 Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Slightly brighter foreign skies, coupled with further evidence of domestic business improvement, stimulated a recovery of fractions to 3 or more points in today's stock market.

Extreme advances were registered at a fast opening. Thereafter the trading volume dwindled with offerings a bit more conspicuous.

Near the final hour initial upturns were increased in many instances. At the same time the activity expanded considerably on the rise. Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Steels Are Strong

Prominent on the come-back were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Republic Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Macy, Safeway Stores, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright "A," American Telephone, Western Union, International Paper & Power preferred, Shell Union Oil, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Goodyear, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Fajardo Sugar, National Biscuit and Cuban-American Sugar.

The majority of the coppers, oils, and utilities were unable to get very far out in front.

Loew's pushed up 2 or so at the best on disclosure of the largest 12-months profits since 1931. On the other hand, R-K-O yielded about a point following filing of the company's reorganization plan.

Bonds Are Firmer

The bond market rested on firmer ground today as a result of improved support in various corporate liens. Early price movements were uneven in spite of the prevalence of rallying tendencies. Some of the industrial convertibles made up half or more of yesterday's sharp declines, but in a few spots weakness persisted.

One of these was Chesapeake Corporation 5s of 1947, which dropped more than 3 points. Selling was attributed to the passing of O. P. Van Sweringen. Chesapeake Corporation is one of the principal holding companies which bind the so-called Van Sweringen empire.

U. S. Governments slid a little lower as traders considered the scope of the Treasury financing program for December and prospects for a further boost in the reserve requirements of banks as a step toward lowering their excess reserves.

American Rolling Mill 4¼s rebounded about 3, leading a movement which added fractions to 2 points to prices of Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Allis Chalmers 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Southern Railway 4s and National Dairy Products 3¾s.

Italian, Japanese and Polish loans were bought at fractionally higher levels. Other foreign groups were mixed in a narrow range.

Wheat Values Rally In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Rallies in the late trading today lifted Chicago wheat futures at times to well above yesterday's finish.

Some improvement of export demand for Canadian Wheat was shown, with estimates that around 1,000,000 bushels had been taken today. There was talk also that France was in the market as an importer.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛-⅝ above yesterday's finish, Dec. 117¼-⅜, May 115⅜-½, Corn unchanged to ⅜ higher, Dec. 105⅞-106, May new 99¼-⅜, oats unchanged to ⅝ cent, and provisions unchanged to 5 cents advance.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Bunte Bros	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Hall (C M) Lamp	20c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
No Am Rayon, A	37½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Do B	37½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
St Joseph Lead	25c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
S W Consolidated Gas Util Corp	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Unit Nat Corp non-cum pfc pf	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Accumulated				
Am Bemberg 7% pf	$10.50	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Am Steel Foundries 7% pf	$17.50	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Globe Knitting Works 7% pf	$1.05	..	Nov. 3	Nov. 3
Greenwich W&G System, Inc 6% pf	$1.50	..	Nov. 16	Nov. 5
So W Lt & Pwr $6 pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 7
Teleph Bond & Shr 7% pf	$8	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 23
Do $3 pf	42c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 23
United Strs pf	$11.814	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Resumed				
United Pub Serv	30c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 12
Warren (S D) Co	$1	..	Dec. 21	Nov. 30
Initial				
Nat Bond & Inv	36c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Texas & Pac Land Trust ctfs	$10	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Do subshares	10c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Special				
Scranton Lace	$1	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Prudential Invest	25c	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
United Drug, Inc	25c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
Extra				
Bridgeport Brass	50c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
Goebel Brewing	20c	..	Dec. 18	Nov. 27
Indiana Pipe Line	20c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 4
Master Elec	25c	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Nil Bond & Inv	75c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
North American	25c	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
N Am Rayon, A	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Do B	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Pac Indemnity Co	20c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Package Mach Co	50c	..	Dec. 1	.....
Bion'r Mill Co. Ltd	80c	..	Nov. 21	Dec. 1
Reed Roller Bit	55c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
St. Joseph Lead	25c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
United Fruit	$1.25	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 3
Regular				
B-W Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bridgeport Brass	10c	Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 5
Bunte Bro 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
Gen Rwy Signal	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Goebel Brewing	5c	Q	Dec. 18	Nov. 27
North American	25c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
Do pf	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
No Am Ray 6% pf	75c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Package Mach Co	50c	Q	.....	Dec. 1
Scranton Lace Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Do	60c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Thompson Prods Inc 5% conv pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
United Fruit	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 21
Wentworth Mfg Co	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	13.56	13.56	13.50	13.50	..
May	13.67	13.80	13.79	13.79	+.01

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 24	Last Nov. 23
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14¾	14⅛	14½	14¼
35¾	17⅝	Adams Millis (1¼b)	27½	27¼	27¼	27½
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	34⅞	33½	34⅝	33⅞
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumley	6½	5¼	6	5
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	82½	81⅝	83½	81⅞
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4	3⅛	3⅝	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15	14⅜	15	15
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝
61½	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	54	53½	53½	54½
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	52½	52½	52½	54½
60½	12¼	Allegh pf wwk XL (h)	53½	52	52½	53½
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	48½	47½	48½	47
40¾	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40e)	38	37½	38	37¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	230½	228	230½	227
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅜	30⅞	31	30⅝
20¼	6¾	Allied Stores	19¼	18½	18⅝	18½
89	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	90	89½	90	89
71½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	68	67⅞	68	67⅛
125½	75	Amerada (2)	95	94¼	95	94⅛
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	85⅜	83¾	84¾	82
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40½	34½	40½	39¼
68	40	Am Brake S&F	2 (1.60)	65	63¾	63¾	64½
140	124	Am Br S & P (5¼)	138	138	138	138
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	123	121½	122¾	123½
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165½	165½	166½	..
54½	30	Am Car & Fdry	49¼	48¼	48½	47½
92½	59⅝	Am Car & F pf	88¼	88	88	88
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	66½	65½	66⅜	65
112	111	Am Chain pf (5)	112	112	112	111⅜
113⅛	87⅜	Am Chicle (4¶)	16	105¼	105¼	..
15⅛	7½	Am Colortype	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	33⅞	32¾	33½	32½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	28	27¾	27¾	27½
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99	99	99	..
5¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
51⅜	29¾	Am & For P pf	47⅞	46½	47¼	47
42¾	25	Am & For P 6	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18¾	18	18	18¼
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hnde & L	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	50½	50½	50½	50½
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15½	9⅝	Am International	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅜
39⅜	23⅜	Am Locomotive	35¼	34¾	35¼	34
106	66	Am Loco pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1½)	23¾	23	23¾	23
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
54⅞	27	Am Metal	50⅜	49¾	49¾	48
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	11
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67⅞	67¼	67¼	67
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	80	79	80	79
27⅛	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	22¼	21¾	22	21⅞
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	165	162½	162	..
37	23⅜	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	34½	33⅝	34⅜	33½
30¾	36	Am Safety Razor (½)	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	37¼
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	27¼	26¾	27	27
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	97	91½	97	95¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	148	147½	148	147¼
108½	104	Am Sm& R 6% pf (6)	106¼	136¼	106¼	106⅜
73½	57½	Am Sunff (3¶)	67	67	67	66¾
54	20½	Am Steel Rdries (1b)	52⅜	50⅝	52⅜	51
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	136	135	135	137
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27¼	27¼	27	..
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	57	56⅜	56⅝	55¼
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	137½	137½	137½	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25	25	25	25
189½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	186¾	183½	186¾	183½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97¾	97½	97½	98
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100	99⅞	99⅞	100
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	144½	144½	144½	144
17½	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¼	16¼	17¼	16⅛
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	25¾	24⅝	25	25
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	11	10½	10½	10½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4¶)	68	67⅞	68	67⅛
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	6¾
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
38	24	Am Zinc pr pf	35	35	35	..
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	50⅞	49¼	50⅝	49¼
87	35	Anaconda Wire (1)	86	85¾	86	86
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20⅜	20	20⅜	20
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	105	105	105	..
43	9	Andes Copper	32	32	32	32
6	3	A P W Paper	6½	5¾	6	5
50	37	Archer Daniels (2¶)	41½	39¾	41	40
110½	106¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	109¼
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	81	80½	81	80½
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	81	80½	81	80½
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Corp (1½¶)	59	58	59	57½
18⅝	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	16¾	16⅜	16½	16½
22⅞	8¼	Artloom Corp	16⅝	16	16	16¼
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	25¾
51⅞	36	Asso Oil (.35b)	48	45	48	45
88½	59	Atchison &SF (2e)	73¾	72¼	73¾	71⅞
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105	105	105	..
45⅞	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	42⅝	42	42¼	41½
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	27	27	28	27¾
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	115	115	115	..
35½	26¾	Atl Refining (1¶)	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	30½
84	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	78	78	78	80
129	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	127½	127½	127½	..
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	35¾	33	34½	33
10½	5¾	Austin Nichols	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6	6⅛	6
—B—						
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Ioco (h)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
84½	15⅞	Baldwin L pf (h)	76½	76¼	76½	76¼
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22¼	21½	22¼	21½
4¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35⅜	35	35¼	34¼
5½	2⅜	Malt Asd (h)	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	5¼
118	110½	*Bangor & Ar pf (7)†	109¾	109¾	109¾	113
84	33¾	Mald Asd pf (h)	77	75⅝	76⅞	78½
¾	⅜	Bangor & Ar rts wi	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
34¾	21	*Barber Co (½b)	25⅜	24½	25	25
28⅝	13¼	Barker Bros	27½	26⅝	26⅞	26
130	82¼	Barker Bros pf	129	128½	128½	130
20⅝	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	19	18¾	18¾	19
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19½
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	25	25	25½
103	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4¶)	102½	102½	102½	103
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14¼	14¼	13⅞
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	28¾	28⅛	28¾	28¼
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	23
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	68	68	68	68
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	70⅝	69	70½	68¾
19⅞	16⅛	Best Steel 5% pf (1)	19	18¾	19	19
60	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¶)	58	57	57	57
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	18¼	17⅝	18¼	17¾
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	30½	30½	30½	30
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	34	34	34	34
34¾	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	35¼	33¼	35¼	32¾
63¾	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46¼	46⅛	46¼	46
100	80½	Bon Ami A (5b)	95	95	95	..
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	46	45	45	46½
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28½	27¾	28	28
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	86	85	85¼	86
11⅝	6	Boston & Maine	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
4¾	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	5¼	3¾	5¼	4
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	61½	60¼	61½	60¼
58¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	54½	54	54	54½
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103¾	103⅞	103⅞	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
51½	33½	Brooklyn pf (3g)	37¾	37⅜	37¾	..
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	49⅞
21⅞	8¼	Brunswick Balke	19¾	19	19⅛	19⅜
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie 16¾	16¼	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	11¾
4	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10⅜
34½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	32
58¾	11½	Bulova Watch	55	54½	54⅞	54
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	30½	30	30	30½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6⅝
32	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	29¼	28	29¼	28
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	26½	26½	26½	..
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
25⅞	16½	Byers	22½	22	22	22¼
84	54⅛	Byers pf	77½	77½	77½	77
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	29⅝	29½	29½	29¾
—C—						
44⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	43	42¼	42¾	42
2¼	⅝	Callahan Zc'L	2⅞	2¼	2¾	2¼
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.75b)	14⅜	13¾	14¼	14
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	35
20⅛	10⅜	Canada Dry	17¾	17¾	17¾	16⅞
16	10⅜	Canadian Pacific	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13¼
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	65¼	65	65	65¼
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16½	16½	16½	16½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	155	152	155	152
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	87¾	87¾	87⅞	87
32½	21¾	Celanese-Corp (½b)	27½	27	27⅜	27
33¾	19	Celotex Co	32	30½	32	29½
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	78½	78½	78½	78¾
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	33½	33¾	33⅝	33
57	35	Central RR of NJ	38¾	38½	38¾	38½
8⅝	6⅜	Central Foundry	7½	7⅛	7⅝	7¾
1½	6½	Century Ribon	11	11	11	10¾
4¾	3¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	70½	68⅜	69⅝	68½
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (2)	14¼	13⅜	14½	13
146	80½	Certain-Teed pf 7%	145	145	145	..
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	67	66	67	64
31	19	Champion P & F (1)	31½	30	31½	30¼
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	89	89	89	70
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80¶)	71⅝	70⅝	71½	71
6⅜	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	2	1¾
12⅜	4	Chi & W pf (h)	10¼	9⅞	10	9½
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	32½	31¾	32	32½
2⅞	1⅛	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P (h)	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅝
64¾	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	65	65	65	62¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	1¾	2	1⅞
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	20⅛	19½	19½	19
7	7	Childs Company	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11½
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	126⅞	124¼	126¼	124
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	21	20½	20⅞	21
89¾	72⅞	City Ice & Fly pf (6½)	87½	87	87	87¾
13½	4¾	City Stores	12	11½	11¾	11¾
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60¶)	33¼	33	33¼	32¾
111¼	109¼	Cleve El Ipf (4½)	111	111	111	110½
47½	33	Cleve Cl'n Ch Pr (2)	40¾	40¼	40¼	40⅜
88	82	Cleve ⅝ Pitts (3½)	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
74⅝	48	Cluett Peabody (4b)	70	68½	70	69
134	84	Coca Cola (2¶)	131	129	129	..
20½	13	Cocgate-Palm-P (1½¶)	18¾	18¼	18½	18¾
61⅝	44	Colgate & Alkman (2¶)	60	59½	59½	58½
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110	110	110	109
39⅞	28¼	Colo F&Ir	37½	35¾	37	35
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
108⅝	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	103⅞	103⅞	104
45½	31	Columbia Pict vtc (1¶)	37⅝	36¾	37½	37
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	118	118	118	16
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	77	75⅝	76⅞	76
128	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	127	127	127	127½
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4¶)	86½	86	86½	85¼
24⅝	11½	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16½
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	71½	69¾	69¾	71¼
15½	7	Conde Nast Pub	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅝
44½	30⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	35½	34⅜	35¼	34½
17	8	Consol Cigar	16	15¼	15½	15⅝
95	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	91	91	91	91
90	73½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	90	90	90	..
4¾	2	Consol Coal vtc	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
24	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	22¼	20½	21	19
7¼	4¼	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
20½	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (2)	16¾	16½	16½	16½
48¾	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	46	45½	45½	45½
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
8¾	3½	Consol Laundries	8	8	8	7⅞
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13	12⅞	13	12¾
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	11½	10¼	10¾	10¼
4¾	3	Consol Textile (h)	1	1	1	1
26½	15¾	Container n 1¶)	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
35⅞	10⅜	Cont Baking A	32	30¾	30⅞	30⅝
4	1⅝	Cont Baking B	3½	3¼	¼3½	3¼
109	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	108	107	108	..
87¾	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	70½	69½	70½	70
24⅜	17½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	21¼	21⅜	21½	21½
48	35⅞	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	43½	43	43½	43½
4	2¾	Cont Motors	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
39	28½	Cont Oil (1½b)	36½	35¾	36¼	35¾
46	28¼	Cont Steel (1)	35⅞	35½	35⅞	35¾
69¼	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	62	62	62	62
83½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	71	70½	70½	70¾

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 24	Last Nov. 23
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	162	162	162	..
7⅜	4	Coty	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	37¼
46	34	Crane Co	45½	43⅝	45	43½
35⅝	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1½b)	31¼	30½	30½	31
49⅝	46	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	48	48¾	48	48½
91½	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (4b)	86	85⅝	86	85½
15⅝	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	16½	14⅞	16⅜	14½
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	49½	48¾	48¾	47
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2½
18½	9	Cuba Rr pf	18½	17¼	17¼	16
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	12⅞	11½	12¾	11⅜
120	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	126	119	124	118¼
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21½	20⅞	21	20¾
113½	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾	113¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21⅝	19⅞	21½	19¾
83	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	75	75	75	75
—D—						
19⅞	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	19	18¾	18⅞	18½
101

Business and Industry

Steel Prices Raised $2 to $4 Ton Following Wage Increases

Commerce and Finance

Midwest Backers May Control Roads Of Van Sweringen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—With the passing on of Oris P. Van Sweringen control of the great rail empire built on a "shoestring" and at one time representing assets of $3,000,000,000, will probably pass to George A. Ball and George A. Tomlinson. These two mid-western business men advanced several millions of dollars last year to form Midamerica Corporation to rescue the Van Sweringen assets when they were sold at auction to pay off obligations owing to J. P. Morgan & Co., and other banks.

Although title to majority control in Midamerica Corporation passes to these two men they have had no experience in the railroad business, it was pointed out in Wall Street. Mr. Hall is a glass manufacturer and Mr. Tomlinson is a Great Lakes ship owner.

The empire crumbled during the depression, and Mantis James Van Sweringen, the younger brother, died on Dec. 12 last year, but their joint interests were such that the phrase, "the Van Sweringens," still meant control of trunk railroads, belt lines, terminal facilities, and other industrial companies through any one of a large number of holding companies, the use of which the Van Sweringens had developed to a fine art.

That control, however, in the last years was held in check by court proceedings involving the units which had gone into bankruptcy, and also by the fact that titular ownership of the properties was no longer in their names.

The most spectacular incident in the career of the two—and they cannot be separated—came slightly more than a year ago, when control of all their properties was auctioned at a Vesey Street auction room, because of a default on a $48,000,000 loan, made to their top holding company, the Alleghany Corporation. The auction was ordered by J. P. Morgan & Co., and control immediately was purchased for the trifling sum of $3,121,000, by the Midamerica Corporation.

Later, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, O. P. Van Sweringen told how George A. Tomlinson of Cleveland, Ohio, and George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., his associates, had put up $2,015,000, and had agreed to subscribe to a like amount of the stock of Midamerica Corporation, solely on the understanding that the Van Sweringens would continue to direct and control the recovered properties. The majority shares were put in escrow and the Van Sweringens obtained the right to buy them at any time in the next 10 years, at cost, plus 5 per cent interest.

An echo of the deal came only a few months ago, when it was disclosed that the Morgan partners had written off their 1935 income taxes $9,000,000 of the $10,000,000 which represented the Morgan share of the $48,000,000 loan.

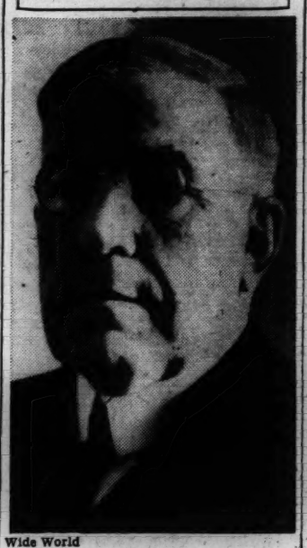
An example of how absolute Van Sweringen control could be came when L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in bankruptcy at the time testified that he took his orders, without question, from O. P. Van Sweringen.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said the passing of O. P. Van Sweringen, railroad financier, had complicated plans of the committee to start hearings in its investigation of the financial organization of the Van Sweringen interests.

Mr. Wheeler said he intended to begin hearings December 1, but was now uncertain when the hearing would start.

Examination of the Van Sweringen interests was scheduled as a part of the Senate committee's general investigation of railroad fiscal organization.

New Rail Magnate



Wide World

George A. Tomlinson, Cleveland, Ohio, Shipowner, Who, With George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., May Succeed to the Control of Railroad Properties of the Late Van Sweringen Brothers

European Bankers Differ on Currency Stabilization Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two somewhat different banking opinions on currency stabilization have just been expressed here.

One is that of the Bank of International Settlements at Basle, Europe's central banking institution. The other is that of the Midland Bank in London, the biggest of Britain's "big five" banking concerns.

The Bank for International Settlements says in the report of its recent meeting, that the stabilization of the world's currencies is "the outstanding necessity for a real trade recovery."

The Midland Bank is less definite. "Some time," it says in its monthly review for October-November, "must elapse before the protective device of limits of fixation will be abandoned. Indeed it may be that a margin of fluctuation will come to form an essential of a newly evolving international monetary system.

"Obviously, no country enjoying some elasticity in its currency relationships will be prepared voluntarily to forego it unless satisfied that the figures then determined upon can be maintained indefinitely without undue risk of incidental damage to its economic life.

"The various governments must be satisfied that their currencies are not and are not likely to become seriously and lastingly under or over-valued in terms of other currencies. Until they are so satisfied, they will not commit their countries to new, rigid gold-currency relationships. It needs no words of ours, in view of all the risks and uncertainties overshadowing the world's business life, to suggest that this process of mutual satisfaction must require a long time for fulfillment."

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Sayings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

Inland Steel Orders Coke Ovens and Blast Furnace

CHICAGO (AP)—The Inland Steel Company announced the award of contracts for 59 coke ovens to the Koppers Company of Pittsburgh and for a blast furnace to the Arthur G. McKee Company of Cleveland.

The blast furnace will be the fifth placed in the company's plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., a company official said. Addition of the blast furnace, he said, necessitates the additional coke ovens. The company withheld announcement of prices in the awards.

The additional equipment, an official said, was due to an expansion in the finishing lines and the need for increased capacity for pig iron production.

Ostendorf Elected Head Of Real Estate Appraisers

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—E. L. Ostendorf, Cleveland, was elected president of the American Institute of Real Estate appraisers, a division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Vice presidents named included William H. Ballard, Boston.

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Dividend Tax Avoidance May Cut Disbursements in January

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The probability appears that the current flood of dividend increases, which has been poured out by corporate managements beginning the day after the election, may slacken considerably in the next month.

In so far as these dividend payments are prompted by the penalty tax on undivided earnings, the year end is the natural time for them to be made. However, such dividends must be actually in the hands of the stockholder, so that he will have to pay tax on them for 1936, in order for the corporation to obtain exemption from the surtax. Managements must therefore allow for the usual intervals between dividend announcement, effective date ("stock of record") final distribution, and passage through the mails. This time may, in the case of the larger corporations, rule out any dividend action after November 30.

In many cases the dividend payments recently announced are in reality first quarter 1937 payments moved forward, and will therefore naturally result in a decrease in payments in January. In August the Wall Street Journal published a long list of corporations with dividends payable in January which might move the payments forward to December. Last Thursday Anaconda advanced the payment of its usual quarterly dividend one month from the usual payable date to Dec. 21, and Swift did the same with both its regular and its special dividend, and other corporations are doing the same.

To Await Change in Law

Some corporate managements are said to have decided upon distribution of all or nearly all earnings in 1936 for the purpose of avoiding the law until it settles into more final legal form, and where this is done, allowance may be taken for it any time in the next two years. There are probably many companies which will not, unless 1937 earnings are substantially better than those of 1936, duplicate their dividend performance of this year on the score of tax-evading special payments.

To what extent the recent dividend announcments have been inspired by the law and to what extent by the steady improvement in corporate earnings so far this year, Wall street has scarcely made up its mind. In some cases directors have expressly indicated that the dividend would not have been paid but for the surtax, and in a few of these cases managements have even gone so far as to express their distaste for the action which they felt the law forced upon them. Thus Mr. John A. Baker, president of Socony-Vacuum Corporation, stated on Nov. 6:

"This special dividend declaration is made in order to reduce the company's liability for the new federal tax on undistributed earnings. Because of the company's needs for capital expenditures and debt payments, the directors would prefer to retain in the business the cash represented by this special dividend.

"Directors suggest that the dividend declared should be considered in the light of the circumstances. It does not establish any precedent with respect to what might be called regular dividends, either as to total amount for the year, or as to future payments to be expected at the usual date for dividend action."

On the other hand there has been a substantial improvement in earnings, and dividend increases have been coming along for the last two years in ever increasing volume.

The New York Journal of Commerce has estimated that the dividend attributable to the tax in the fourth quarter of this year will reach $500,000,000. Extra dividends during the last three months it estimates at $300,000,000, against $103,000,000 in the same quarter of 1935. The rest of the increase is found in increased regular dividends.

One result of the new law is the blurring of the distinction between regular and extra dividends. These distinctions had been cut rather fine by modern corporations in recent years, to the point where some corporations were even declaring regular "extras." The new trend will be toward restrained dividend policy during the first three quarters of a year, with the fourth quarter payment made with one eye on probable statutory earnings and the other on the penalty tax schedule.

An illustration of the trend which the tax establishes away from the "regular" dividend was given last August when Vincent Bendix, president of Bendix Aviation, announced in connection with that company's declaration of a 50-cent payment that "this dividend is not an increase in the regular rate, but is merely the declaration of a dividend. On account of penalties imposed by the revenue act, the policy of declaring regular dividends has been discontinued. From now on dividends will be declared from time to time in such amount as the earnings of the corporation and its financial position permit."

A further effect of the tax, becoming more obvious in recent months, is the confusion it introduces into earnings statements. It is the usual custom of corporations to report earnings after the federal income tax. Last summer, when the surplus tax was young, most corporations failed to include in their quarterly earnings statements an allowance for the surplus tax. It now appears that this was only in part due to unfamiliarity with the new law, being also caused by the fact that the size of the tax on the earnings of any quarter cannot be known with an exactitude until the full year's earnings are known.

Stock Dividends Increase

The undesirability for many corporations of paying out cash according to the law's intent has led to a considerable revival of the practice of paying dividends in stock. One of the principal purposes of the law is to force out disbursements into the hands of stockholders so that the latter, and particularly those in the higher income brackets, can then be taxed on the disbursements. In 1920, in the case of Eisner vs. Macomber, the Supreme Court decided that common stock dividends to common stock holders were not distributions and therefore were not taxable in the hands of the stockholder, and for many years the financial markets were under the impression that stock dividends in general were not taxable. Last spring, however, in the case of Koshland versus Helvering (Collector of Internal Revenue) the Supreme Court made it evident that the 1920 ruling was considerably narrower than had generally been thought. It now appears that dividends in the form of preferred stock, as well as common stock dividends which give the stockholder the alternative of demanding cash, are taxable in the hands of the stockholder, and therefore of course will not be frowned upon by the Treasury, which will collect from the stockholder under the income tax instead of from the corporation under the penalty tax.

The decisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue border-line proposals of corporate dividend payments in the form of securities will probably be formed along the line of court interpretations of whether such dividends are taxable in the hands of the stockholder.

In Koshland vs. Helvering the court said: "Under our (former) decisions the payment of a dividend in new common shares conferring no different rights or interests than did the old—the new certificates plus the old representing the same proportionate interest in the net assets of the corporation as did the old—does not constitute the receipt of income by the stockholder . . . (but) where a stock dividend gives the stockholder an interest different from that which his former stockholding represented, he receives income."

One opportunity in the law is being seized upon widely by many corporations. Under Section 111, parent corporations are allowed to absorb subsidiaries through their complete liquidation, without the incurrence of any tax penalty. This makes possible the rapid simplification of complicated corporate structures, which are already penalized by the tax on 15 per cent of intercorporate dividends.

One of the difficulties of the law which may be ironed out in the next Congress, and which may have contributed to the current flood of dividends, is the inevitability of later disagreements between corporations and tax-collectors over allowances for depreciation, depletion, etc. As a result a year or more from now the Treasury may win a contest with a corporation over the size of its taxable income, and the corporation may incur a further heavy penalty tax for having withheld earnings which its own accountants had declared did not exist.

Add to Speculative Fervor

It is of course obvious that to whatever extent the penalty tax accelerates the increase of business confidence through the accelerated payment of dividends, it unstabilizes the business cycle and prepares the way for a correspondingly swift deceleration in case business ever deteriorates. Hereafter surplus will be used very charily for the payment of dividends, in view of the cost of its accumulation. Moreover the distinction between hothouse and natural dividends is something which the investing and speculative community is by temperament not well equipped to distinguish. The sharp 3-point drop in Standard Oil of New Jersey a fortnight ago when the special dividend of 75 cents was declared—considerably below Street expectations—indicates that the current dividend increases have encouraged a speculative view of the market, for conservative investment opinion would probably not have taken the disappointment so hard. The continued payment of stock dividends and issuance of stock purchase warrants will make corporate finance much more dependent on the stock market than formerly.

The law is expected to drive many small growing companies, which are particularly penalized, into the purchase of machinery on the time-payment plans recently expanded and popularized by the instalment credit companies.

New $15,000,000 Mill For Republic Steel

By the Associated Press

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 24

Republic Steel Corporation has announced that it would build a $15,000,000 continuous strip mill at its Cleveland plant.

The $4,000,000 contract for the mill machinery has been awarded to United Engineering & Foundry Company, which will construct the mill at its Youngstown plant.

The mill will be one of the largest in the country, making strip 96 inches wide.

Advance in Steel Prices $2 to $4 Ton Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has announced increases of $2 to $4 a ton on steel products. The advance had been expected since the wage increases to workers in the mills, which became effective on Nov. 16, were announced.

Included in the price advances is an advance for standard rails from $26.75 to $39 a gross ton. It applies on rails over 60 pounds to the yard. This is the first advance in standard rails since Nov. 9, 1933.

The new prices on all steel products are for the first quarter of 1937, but become effective on Dec. 1. This will give consumers a week to make purchases at the old prices. A heavy buying wave is anticipated.

The advance by Carnegie-Illinois in re-rolling semifinished materials, including sheet bars, amounts to $2 a ton. This will make sheet bags $34 a gross ton.

The increases in carbon bars, shapes and plates is $3 a ton. This will make bars 2.20 cents a pound and shapes and plates 2.05 cents a pound.

The advance in strip, tin mill black plate and sheets is $4 a ton, with the exception of vitrenamel, which is advanced $3 a ton.

While no official announcements were made on wire products and pipe it was believed the advance in wire rods would amount to $3 ton, lifting the price to $43 a gross ton; $4 a ton in nails, and $2 a ton in plain wire.

Tin plate prices for 1937 were announced last week, and showed practically no change. At the start of the new week, pig iron was advanced $1 a ton here and at several other points.

Prices of many steel products were advanced earlier this year, some of the higher quotations having gone into effect for the fourth quarter.

The advance in sheet bars will be $4 a ton, carbon bars $7 a ton and shapes and plates $5 a ton.

CHICAGO (AP)—The Inland Steel Company has announced general increases of from $2 to $4 a ton in prices of steel, effective Dec. 1 for delivery the first quarter of 1937.

The price raise followed a general wage increase of about 10 per cent throughout the steelindustry.

Morgenthau Gives Out December 15 Financing Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has announced that aside from maturing bills there would be no government financing during January or February of next year, indicating that there would be possible action by the Federal Reserve Board to cut the enormous volume of excess reserves that totaled $2,270,000,000 on Nov. 18.

On Dec. 15, Mr. Morgenthau declared, the Treasury would refund $357,921,000 in 2¾ per cent notes maturing that date and $428,730,000 in 3 per cent notes falling due Feb. 15, thus clearing the way for whatever action the Federal Reserve System may deem to be in the public interest through reduction of reserves, regarded by many experts as being a potential source of dangerous credit inflation. At the same time $400,000,000 in bills will be paid off in cash. They mature Dec. 15.

Mr. Morgenthau declined to say whether Treasury borrowing Dec. 15 would be in excess of maturity, that is, whether new money would be sought. He declined to give a hint as to whether the Treasury's working cash balance would be maintained at around $1,000,000,000, saying that the exact details of the financing had not yet been worked out.

Final announcement of the character of the financing will be made by Mr. Morgenthau, Monday morning, Dec. 7.

The operations in notes and bills on Dec. 15 will total $1,187,000,000 without considering the possibility of new money.

R-K-O Reorginization Presented to Court

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for reorganization of the capital structure of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., in receivership since 1933, was presented to Federal Judge Bondy by the Atlas Corp., an investment company, and its associates.

It was said to have been approved informally by important creditors of the big motion picture and theatrical enterprise.

The plan calls for a new capital structure consisting of authorized issuance of $18,000,000 in 5½ per cent convertible debentures, $11,000,000 in convertible preferred stock and 4,000,000 shares of common.

Common stockholders would get one-half share of the new common for each share they hold. Secured and unsecured creditors would be offered debentures and common for their allowed claims.

General Classified

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Fine Cotton Goods Advance; Buyers Put in Orders Freely

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Chief emphasis in primary cotton goods markets during the past week switched from the coarse goods division to the fine combed goods division, when trading in combed lawns became very active at rapidly advancing prices.

Fine goods mills have steadily declined to sell long forward deliveries at wide discounts from the spot price, and the buying pressure was not sufficiently strong to lift the forward delivery prices to the levels mills would entertain.

This week the combed goods prices began to reflect the strong upward pressure evident in the coarse goods section, and sales prices paid again and again the latter part of the week occasioned a great deal of chagrin to manufacturers who had taken orders only two weeks ago at levels more than a cent a yard less.

Pay Spot Price

Today buyers were ready not only to pay the spot price for combed lawns to be delivered during January and February, but they were willing to place orders for even more distant goods at these or slightly higher levels, if they could find manufacturers to accept them.

Standard 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80 combed lawns were traded in freely toward the close of the week at 10¼ cents and yesterday they had jumped to 10½ and 10¾ cents, with some mills asking 11 cents for preferred makes. On the 40-inch 9 yard 76x72s, trading was at 9½ cents and 9¾ cents, with a number of mills asking 10 cents.

Combed organdies also sold rather actively at 7¾ to 8 cents for 11-yard 68x56s, which was an advance of practically half a cent a yard over the levels prevailing a month ago.

There has been an active demand for fancies and the combed fabric mills have their fancy looms so closely engaged that it has proven impossible to start preparation of preliminary samples for the Fall season. Orders for the Spring and Summer market are pressing too closely now for the mills to use any of their available equipment just yet on sample work. For this reason, it is predicted in the fancy goods trade that the showing of Fall samples will be delayed much later than usual this year.

Demand for Rayon

Rayon fabrics having also taken a marked spurt in activity, as well as a substantial advance in price, it is becoming a question in some mills of cotton goods buyers bidding against rayon goods buyers for the services of certain batteries of looms. Box looms especially are in great demand, with the dress goods houses bidding spiritedly for them against the high-class drapery trade.

Holiday Business Starts in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This city embarked unreservedly on the Christmas buying season during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While officially the season does not open until this week, says the report, retail store executives report that buyers have already been in the market doing Christmas shopping in a scale never before equaled so early on the calendar. Added to this, several special sales by the larger department stores helped to push the general turnover far ahead of the same period a year ago.

Wholesalers and mail order houses also had a good week. In many corners there appears to be a feeling that consumer demands may reach such peaks that stocks may be entirely depleted.

Buying of luxury lines is particularly noticeable. Furs, jewelry, lingerie, leather goods and other higher priced wares are moving far faster than a year ago, with prices in many cases substantially increased.

Reports from the annual Chicago Automobile Show indicate the heaviest buying orders in years with demands covering all of the price range.

Employment in Chicago took a decided brace last week. Temporary additions by the department stores, plus another increment in the local industrial family were reported.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Daily Features Page

Quotation For Today

BE THINE own palace, or the world's thy jail.
—GEORGE HERBERT

Studies In the Psalms

No. 8 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 35, 55, 70, 109

Four Psalms of Execration

(Psalms of the Period of the Judges and the Conquest, 1400-1150 B. C.)

WE HAVE few Psalms from the so-called period of the Judges. Years of military activity, of primitive struggle to establish homes and to provide food, are not conducive to outstanding literary endeavor.

During the period when the Children of Israel were settling in their new home, the land of Canaan (approximately 1400-1150 B. C.), unsettled conditions prevailed throughout the land. In some instances the conquering Israelites lived in the captured cities in proximity to the Canaanites themselves. There was intermarriage in spite of the previously voiced objections of Moses. Friendships and business relations eventually grew up, and the Canaanites instructed the newcomers in husbandry.

However, to the Israelite leaders these original inhabitants were always enemies. The ancient attitude was present that Jehovah was their own tribal God, belonging only to them. They reasoned that their enemies therefore were the enemies of their God. As enemies of their God, they were the enemies of goodness. Therefore, it was permissible and right to express annihiliation toward that which had no goodness in it!

The result of this attitude was four Psalms of bitter execration. To enlightened thought, the enemy would be a belief in evil.

In Psalm 35 we find a humble prayer for help, in military imagery, followed by fierce execration of the foe (4-8). A vow of praise (9, 10) finishes the first section. The constantly changing imagery which follows is very vivid and paints a picture of a mocking enemy. The Psalm closes with a strong appeal for judgment, centralized in verse 25.

Psalm 55 again expresses a despairing cry for help, followed by execration (9-15). Even the meter of the song changes from easy flowing verse to choppy couplets, to express the change in thought. This curse is pronounced not against national foes, but against a personal friend who had failed. It is interesting to note that the smooth qualities of butter and oil were recognized even in that day (21). But with final assurance the singer declares:

"Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

Psalm 70 is somewhat different in tone, more suggestive of an ancient folk song. It is a literary sandwich, with the filler (2-4) placed between similar endpieces.

Psalm 109 is a cruel invective addressed to "one who loves cursing."

Only a barbarous period could produce such songs.

In Lighter Vein

Busy Fireman

In an Illinois town that you can't find on the map, the fire department has an unexcelled record for conscientiousness and devotion to duty. One night the church bell clanged out an alarm with the code taps that indicated "fire north of square."

In instant response the fire department jumped on his horse and galloped t the rescue. He had not gone far when a second alarm announced a second fire, this time to the south.

An anxious citizen speeding toward his south side property called out to the passing marshal: "Hi Jake! You're headed the wrong way! There's a big blaze at Greening's."

The fireman was no shirk. "Keep it a-goin', Ed!" he shouted. "I'll be over as soon as I can!"

Improvident

Abie: "Papa, I saved 10 cents today. I ran all the way to school behind a street car."

Abe: "Why didn't you run behind a taxicab and save a dollar?"—*The Chaser.*

A Serious Business

"I've been getting threatening letters through the post. Isn't there a law against that?" asked Geordie.

"There sartinly is," replied his mate, "It's a varry serious offence. Hev' ye ony idea whe's dein' it?"

"Aye," said Geordie, "ye beggor, it's yon income tax collector."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Correct

Teacher: "As we walk outdoors on a cold winter's morning and look about us, what do we see on every hand?"

Pupil: "Gloves."—*National Live Stock Producer.*

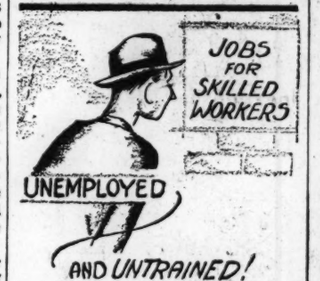
Some Jump!

National Vice-Commander Lou Probst, of Wyoming, is telling a yarn about a man who went dashing down the pier to a ship just as it was pulling out. The vessel had moved off some three or four yards, and he jumped and fell on the deck.

When he came to, the steamer was several hundred yards from the shore. He looked back, blinked a time or two and shouted:

"Boy! Boy! Can I jump!"—*American Legion Monthly.*

Worth Knowing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UNEMPLOYED
AND UNTRAINED!
A RECENT SURVEY OF 40,000 UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE SHOWED 3 OUT OF 4 UNTRAINED FOR ANY KIND OF SKILLED WORK

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Arithmetic No. 13

(Answer)

Solution: 10 (Ex. 20:17) plus 7 (II Kings 5:9-10) is 17; minus 7 (Hebrews 11:1) is 10; multiplied by 6 (Isaiah) is 60; divided by 2 (Hosea, Habakkuk) is 30.

Lines About Leaders—45

By a Staff Artist

Honoré de Balzac
1799—1850

HONORÉ DE BALZAC is a famous writer of fiction.
He came into the world at Tours, in the heart of France.
His father was a prosperous advocate, of good social repute.
At 7, the child attended school at Vendôme, some 50 miles away.
His parents repaired to Vendôme at each distribution of honors.
But there never was a prize for Honoré, because he never worked.
At the end, a tutor from the college accompanied the boy home.
Once when he was walking with his mother, Honoré said to her:
Do you know that I am going to be a famous man some day?

WHEN the family moved to Paris, Honoré was filled with pride.
Now he knew that he would become a writer, a great one.
M. Balzac did not agree at all, but he suggested a plan:
Honoré should have two years, and an allowance to prove himself.
Wild with joy, the young man rented an attic by the Seine.
"Off you go, child; write your masterpieces," said his mother.
"In letters one is a king or a laborer—there is no half way!"
Don't be scornful, mother, I shall be a king!" cried the boy.

BALZAC'S first drama, *Cromwell*, proved to be a failure.
One must live before describing life, reflected the youth.
Then he started a printing business to publish superb editions.
Ten copies of Moliere were sold, and over $500 was lost.
Thinking he lacked experience, Balzac looked for a partner.
He found one and settled in a house where Racine had lived.
He spent his days laboring in two squalid little rooms.
At 29, he owed a sum of $5000, borrowed at 20 per cent.
Do not be afraid, I will pay them all off, he wrote home.

TO ACHIEVE this desirable end, the best was to write books.
So Balzac immersed himself in writing, his pen raced on paper.
His heroes spoke so quickly that he could hardly follow them.
The result was a masterpiece, a success called *The Chouans.*
Another book met more success, and Balzac went on writing.
Yet, in 1835, the author was in jail with a debt of $1000.
Why had he let his first ms. go for $50, the second for $60?
How was it that a third publisher failed to pay him at all?
But Balzac had good friends and his friends agreed to help him.
When on his feet again, he purchased an old house in the woods.
A year later the house collapsed; another $500 had gone.
He wrote a comedy for the stage; the comedy was played twice.
He started a monthly magazine; the magazine appeared thrice.

LONGING to be a writer, he returned to his pen again.
He had decided to produce a long series of social studies.
It would be a complete picture of the civilization of his time.
Thus did the famous *Humain Comedy* gradually come into being.
Engulfed in his thoughts, Balzac sat writing 18 hours a day.
He lived the lives of his heroes, shared their griefs and joys.
If they needed a holiday, he took it with them and felt rested.
Twenty years of strenuous work gave rise to 2000 characters.
Balzac made money, he married a great friend, he was happy.
As analytic studies, his productions have never been surpassed.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Children's Corner

The Garden's Secret

MISS PATTY had been kind to Sue. She had let her play with her two china dolls, which were almost as old as Miss Patty herself. She had let her read her Kate Greenaway, which was tattered at the corners. She had let her have a tea party from an old-fashioned tea set which had once belonged to Miss Patty's grandmother. She would have done much more, for she was a kind lady, but it was about all she could do to keep her tiny house and to feed herself and her yellow cat.

Sue hadn't much, either, but she had more than Miss Patty, for Sue's father owned land which was planted with potatoes, beets, carrots, onions and squashes.

Coming home one afternoon from Miss Patty's, Sue stopped by the garden. Over the brown earth the squash vines trailed in and out, their green leaves hiding the squashes. Sue looked at the vines and her eyes grew bright, her cheeks glowed.

Singing a song Miss Patty had taught her she skipped home, her pigtails bobbing. "Mother," she said, "may I give Miss Patty some beets and onions and carrots and . . ." She stopped for breath and her mother laughed.

"Of course, Sue," her mother said. "I'm so glad you want to."

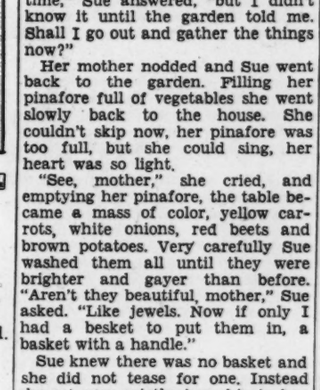
"I think I've wanted to for a long time," Sue answered, "but I didn't know it until the garden told me. Shall I go out and gather the things now?"

Her mother nodded and Sue went back to the garden. Filling her pinafore full of vegetables she went slowly back to the house. She couldn't skip now, her pinafore was too full, but she could sing, her heart was so light.

"See, mother," she cried, and emptying her pinafore, the table became a mass of color, yellow carrots, white onions, red beets and brown potatoes. Very carefully Sue washed them all until they were brighter and gayer than before. "Aren't they beautiful, mother," Sue asked. "Like jewels. Now if only I had a besket to put them in, a basket with a handle."

Sue knew there was no basket and she did not tease for one. Instead she sat very quietly, her chin in her hand and thought how she could make something that would look like a basket. Her mother watched her, well aware that Sue would find a way.

And she did! With a smile on her eager face she went into the garden again and before her mother could guess what she was about, Sue was back in the kitchen, carrying a large, round yellow squash. "This will be my basket," she cried happily, and at her mother's puzzled look she laughed. "See," she said, "I'm going to scoop out the soft inside and leave just the yellow shell. Then I'll cut the shell in the shape of a basket with a handle."



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
She Filled the Squash Like a Basket

"I'll help you," her mother said, well pleased with Sue's cleverness.

They worked together and before the sun had set, the squash had become a basket filled with carrots, onions, beets and potatoes.

"It's beautiful," Sue exclaimed. "And now I think I'll write a rhyme to put inside. Miss Patty likes rhymes."

She sat down with her paper and pencil and wrote in round letters:

"To Miss Patty"

"I whispered to the garden
How much I thought of you.
The garden whispered softly,
'Let's show her that you do.'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Youth's Benefactor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Christchurch, N. Z.

AT EACH week end and general school holiday, anyone standing on the Papanui road will see an automobile loaded with boys hurrying north to "The Shack," as it is affectionately called, located at Kairaki Beach, at the mouth of the Waimakariri river. The driver is a prominent local citizen, who is a member of the City Council, secretary of one of the largest organizations in New Zealand, and generally one of the busiest men in the country.

The boys are all of school age, most of them in poor circumstances, many of them orphans. Sometimes there are as many as twenty boys sleeping in bunks, on the floor and under canvas. By day they find recreation in bathing, fishing and hiking. Each youngster does his share of the chores, including cooking, and all have an enjoyable holiday in the fresh air and sunshine which would have been impossible without the co-operation of this big-hearted man.

Bible Arithmetic
No. 13

To the number of the Commandment beginning "Thou shalt not covet" . . —

Add the number of times Elisha told Naaman to dip in Jordan . . . . . —

Subtract the number of letters in the Bible book which has this verse: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" . . . . . —

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the book after Song of Solomon . . . . . —

Divide by the number of Old Testament books beginning with 'H" . . . . —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

The Fullness of Life

WHAT a mistake it is to avoid the fullness of life! There are those who would have it always summer, who follow the fall south and the spring north: they do not know the stimulus of winter nor feel the power and beauty of it.—*David Grayson.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Winter Postponed on Account of Rain*

By LE PELLEY

WOW!
BUDDY — QUICK — IT'S SNOWING — LET'S RUN OVER TO MARMADUKE'S AND GET HIS SLED!!
I'M RIGHT WITH YOU!
MY, MY, IT'S SNOWING QUITE HARD
LET'S RUN OVER TO SNAKE HILL AND SEE HOW DEEP IT'S GETTING OVER THERE
WELL, HOW DID I KNOW IT WAS GOING TO TURN TO RAIN!
FOOEY
FRESH VEGETABLES

The Adventures of Waddles —*Preparing for Thanksgiving*

By THE HAGERS

I'VE LEARNED I NEVER HAVE TO SCOUT TO FIND THINGS TO BE GLAD ABOUT.
JUST KNOWING YOU CAN HELP IS FUN; THE JOY OF HEARING THIS: "WELL DONE."
AND GOOD THINGS ALL ABOUT ME LIE, FROM SUNSETS TO THE PUMPKIN PIE
THAT AUNT MATILDA BAKED—TO BE CUT ON THANKSGIVING DAY FOR ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For Thoughts and Things

THANKSGIVING is a state of thought. And those who once entertain the thoughts that constitute thanksgiving are loath to let them go. No doubt many people would rather retain the happifying and beneficent mental condition which they recognize thanksgiving to have produced in them. Why, then, do they find that their impulses of gratitude too often are transient emotions?

Thanksgiving, as it will be observed throughout the United States this week, started as a Yankee custom. So another good old Yankee custom of answering a question with a question may be appropriate: "For what do people suppose themselves to be thankful?"

Not merely for the turkey, surely, which Thanksgiving Day diners recognize as only a symbol of the abundance back of a highly symbolical feast. But asked to explain their gratitude, the first unthoughtful impulse of those well provided for often is to look around at material possessions.

Things! No wonder human thankfulness is so frequently transitory. There is no thing the eye can see that is not itself transitory. Yet deep in human hearts is a sense which transcends that of the eye. A sense that abundance is only expressed, not actually constituted, in things; a sense that things get their chief value from the fact that they represent the protection and supply which a loving Father holds perpetually in store for his children.

And it is the non-material factors that abide. If thanks be for the crop, drought may rob men of thanksgiving. If gratitude be for material prosperity, it risks the effects of depression. If thanksgiving be for anything less than the gifts of the Father, it is based on treasures laid up where moth and rust corrupt.

Then what are the gifts of God for which men may be truly and permanently grateful? Jesus' career indicates that those gifts are not things but thoughts. It was not the things Jesus had acquired —for "the Son of man hath not where to lay his head"—which gave him power to bless all mankind; it was the thoughts of which Jesus availed himself. Those thoughts always were and always will be available to man, and they are a perennial source of supply and protection for which man can be perennially thankful. They do not preclude the filling of all man's needs. As the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, has stated it in "Miscellaneous Writings":

> God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies.

The reasons for thanksgiving, then, are not in those things for which too many of us reserve our thanks. Real reasons for gratitude lie perpetually only in those thoughts which are available always to His people, and await only their choosing them. As frequently, as constantly, as men, women and children choose these thoughts they find Thanksgiving Day.

A Century of Patents

EVERY successful invention of the last 100 years owes its development into a useful article or process to the United States Patent system, now celebrating its centennial. Senator John Ruggles of Maine was handed the first patent under our present law 100 years ago, the first of 2,050,000 that have been issued since. It is significant, too, that the last 100 years have marked the greatest expansion of American industry—significant because down through the years invention and industry have progressed side by side.

The protection afforded by American patent laws helped to make possible the swift development of most of the industrial products of today. The act of 1836 signed by President Andrew Jackson gave inventors needed protection allowing them to develop their ideas fully and interest capital in the project of making new devices commercially available to the public. Such capital was badly needed by Morse to develop telegraphy, by Bell to start the telephone, and by Edison to forward his talking machine and the electrical industry.

These and others would have gained little support were investors not certain that original patents would be protected against infringement for a period allowing time for a new industry or public utility to be founded, and repayment made to creditors.

The law is by no means perfect. Probably it never can be so, for every invention, no matter how simple, is the result of effort on the part of many individuals. Oftentimes such effort extends back to technical discoveries of academic nature made a century or two previous. Furthermore, individuals are oftentimes given legal rights which allow them to exploit the public for unreasonable gain.

Probably the greatest need for improvement lies in speeding up the machinery whereby inventors are granted their rights. In days when patents were issued for perpetual motion machines and flying devices using eagles for motive power, the bureau had on file 120,000 applications or more and it took two years to secure a patent. Now, less than 50,000 patents are pending and only two to four months are required for waiting. With additions to the staff, this might be cut to two or three weeks.

Monopoly or License?

IN ONE telling phrase, describing liquor as "a commodity inherently susceptible of abuse," the authors of "After Repeal"—the comprehensive report recently summarized in the Monitor—explain difficulties encountered by states in administering the post-prohibition laws.

Now, as in the past, alcoholic beverages bring upon themselves some measure of restriction, due to their socially harmful nature. There is no question about the disintegrating effect of liquor in any society. Its damage to homes, families, individuals and public order increases with the alcoholic content and the volume of consumption.

The end of prohibition, as the states are finding, by no means solved the liquor problem which brought national prohibition after decades of abuse. Even the Federal Government, according to "After Repeal," finds its relation to the liquor traffic complicated, rather than simplified, by repeal. This, though the states have become the spearheads of legislation and law enforcement.

State laws for dealing with the liquor traffic since repeal combine old and new methods. There has not been a return to preprohibition methods as a whole. The first and major departure has been the retention by the states of liquor control, instead of passing it back generally to local authorities. The second major innovation has been the establishment of state monopolies in fifteen states. Under these monopolies, state liquor stores serve states in which live approximately 30 per cent of the entire population. The rest of the country is under some form of the older licensing system, whereby government licenses private liquor dealers, wholesale and retail.

On the basis of almost three years' experience, the compelling issue emerges in the question, "Monopoly or license?" Which method best serves the social welfare of the community?

Leonard V. Harrison and Miss Elizabeth Laine, authors of "After Repeal," which is the first thorough survey of post-prohibition liquor administrations, tend to favor the monopoly system—when certain requirements are fulfilled. The requirements are that public opinion be predominantly in favor of temperance, and that politics be kept to a minimum in the state liquor monopoly. But under these favorable conditions, any system might be expected to succeed.

The monopoly, however, has certain inherent advantages. It permits the state—if the state will—to regulate liquor prices in a way to keep consumption and bootlegging at the lowest ebb. This is possible only when profits are subordinated in the monopoly. Unhappily, "After Repeal" finds no case where this sacrifice of profits has occurred. Some monopoly states add a retail tax to their normal business profits.

Also, the monopoly favors sale by the package in stores, instead of sale by the drink in "taverns" or saloons. But many states permit sale by the drink alongside package sale, and so weaken the advantage.

License systems, at their best, are found slightly less desirable than monopoly, at its best. In both cases, the liquor traffic is found bringing pressure to bear on government—from without or from within—for profits rather than social welfare. The liquor traffic has always been like that. It is "inherently susceptible of abuse," and must eventually be chained by an awakened society. The means adopted is only incidental to this end.

"I Wonder What Dad's Doing?"

A TRUTH of general application, namely, that life without work is essentially incomplete, and that this defect is very frequently remediable, lies behind poignant words spoken by a British unemployed worker who was one of a group that has been marching 268 miles from Jarrow to London in search of jobs.

"Ye don't know," he is reported to have said as he trudged along the road, "what it means to waken up with somewhere to go and something to do. For nine years, days have been nowt but dates to me. And what's more, Mother will be saying, 'I wonder what Dad's doing today?' All these years she's never had to ask that, for the answer's aye been nowt."

The man was speaking of the relief he felt even in unpaid work, for he was receiving nothing for his toil in walking to London, with his fellows, beyond what he had previously been getting from the state in the form of unemployment assistance which in Britain implies no obligation to give service in return.

Work of some kind—be it no more than the unremunerated tidying up of one's own back garden—may be available for almost every able-bodied human being who is unable to find better scope. Some folk manage under almost all circumstances to discover this fact for themselves. Others need help to enable them to do so. The Jarrow man's remark is an encouragement to everyone who is so fortunate as to have work—whether remunerated or not—to render assistance to others by helping to organize occupation of one kind or another. Therein too lies contentment that is mutual, for to give such help is also to work.

As for the English—

Book News of the Day

BY PROCESS of reversal, it becomes warm praise of THIS ENGLAND, by Mary Ellen Chase (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), to say that it is too fragmentary. It but invites those of us who know and value England to extend the book's limits by drawing upon our own long-accumulated store of comment and anecdote. Back eagerly will rush our most treasured memories of England's rural loveliness and age-old poise, back with fresh emphasis will crowd certain of those petty annoyances which threaten to interrupt the instinctive understanding linking the English-speaking peoples.

Here are 13 essays which deal with England as she revealed herself to a New Englander. Miss Chase's affection for the older, maturer country is undeniable; yet she remains an American and that fact is bound to color her reflections and pronouncements. Cleverly and sympathetically, for example, she analyzes the regard, esteem and homage which the English tender their Royal Family, while admitting that she cannot share it. Deliciously she recounts chance meetings with people in trains or in shops, by delicate shadings bringing out their national characteristics—which does not invariably present the corresponding American traits in the happiest light.

In common with Miss Odette Keun, Miss Chase finds that the English are fundamentally a polite people. Hence she is all the more humorous when she shows how this constant deference, this long-winded politeness, often rasps upon the American. Take those bewildering "sirs" and "madams," especially those interminable "thank-yous," which shower upon the unwary as dizzily as church bells of a Sunday morning. Take, also, that trunk line operator who, after a tedious delay, reports in an embarrassment of deference: "I am extremely sorry, madam, to keep you waiting in this way. The line seems difficult to obtain this morning."

Well, many of us have had our experiences with curious or even with disturbing companions in railroad carriages, in those all but forgotten days when English trains were without corridors; we have made our own startled adjustments to the unimaginative English food and to the dampness and dullness of a London November; struggled with those baffling cupboards which just will not permit us to hang up our garments with any degree of comfort; learned to glance right for the approaching traffic when crossing Piccadilly; marveled at the exquisite texture of a slowly unfolding, tender English spring. This book allows us to bring out those memories to be savored again.

Miss Chase sets down her observations with an engaging sincerity and candor. Humor is present in abundance and shrewd perception; above all, a more than generous appreciation of England's steadfastness of purpose, the dignity, beauty and significance of her traditions.

M. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Those Who Travel

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS quite probable that statistics, somewhere available, would verify the assertion that Americans, and particularly the people of the United States, travel oftener, and faster, and farther than the people of any other country. The distances are almost incomprehensible to those visitors from overseas who come to traverse for the first time the prairies and valleys and mountain passes between the two oceans. And this even in these modern times when the route has been shortened from tiresome months to weeks and then to days—and hours.

But the adaptability of the great American traveler is not measured by nor does it depend upon the method or equipment employed in transportation. He makes the best and fullest use possible of the equipment available, or which can be provided within the limits of his or the family's budget. As one joins the ever-moving caravan of tourists, travelers, vacationers and business men bent upon a definite mission, it seems almost as if everyone is bound in one direction. Coaches and sleepers everywhere are well filled. Buses met or passed along the way are crowded to capacity. Touring cars on highways carry their quota of happy passengers. Overhead, at intervals, passenger planes wing their hurried flight from port to port and on to ocean or lake.

Recently we joined, for a brief period, this migratory throng of train travelers. It cannot be denied that the considerable reduction in the cost of railway travel has reclaimed for the railroads many thousands of patrons who could not, or would not, buy tickets at the high rates so long charged. Despite the proverbial prodigality of the average American, in flush times and in times of scarcity, he will not pay more for any service or any commodity than he believes it reasonably and honestly to be worth. He is a liberal and generous buyer when he knows that he is getting what he pays for at a price he is willing to pay.

* * *

We came home from this recent journey and our association with many casual travelers quite proud of our neighbors, near and remote. In railway stations, in hotels, in day coaches and in sleepers and dining cars, the American traveler, man or woman, is never forgetful of his or her manners. They are not all on holiday trips. Many may be on errands of importance. Some may be journeying to face a critical emergency. To others the delay of a few hours may mean possible loss. But there is no impatience manifested; no blame attached to anyone.

So as we traveled we quite naturally compared the courtesy and thoughtfulness of our neighbors with the somewhat less commendable conduct of those who become impatient and unkind while hurrying through city streets or along country roads in automobiles. Surely there are not two codes of common behavior. No person, be he driver or passenger, has a monopoly of the highway any more than the railway tourist has a monopoly of the coach, the train, or the track ahead.

* * *

It would seem that modern conveniences of all-year travel have combined to extend the vacation period to include every month in the year. Of course, the schools and colleges somewhat arbitrarily prescribe the summer season for youngsters and their parents. They are through with their play and back to work by early September. But the vagrant business man who goes when he can find time, or when he chooses, comes pretty near rounding out the rest of the calendar. He is a pleasant and interesting companian to meet in his leisure hours.

Of course, I did not meet him at his best on this recent trip. We started out a few days after the election on Nov. 3, and many who traveled at that time seemed to be headed up the politically proverbial Salt Creek. The mists had then hardly cleared away. But this was only temporary. First and last, on our brief journey, in the cities and along the way, I talked with scores of business men, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and others engaged in varying lines who were glad to forget politics and its confusions and gird themselves for whatever is before them. That is the temper, the mettle, the courage of America. I love it and my neighbors better than before because I believe I have discovered a fineness, a determination, a patriotism and a courage greater than I ever before realized my neighbors possessed. Looking into the future, they pin an abiding faith upon the record which has been written.

An Enlightening Custom

Thanksgiving, Old Style

THANKSGIVING and grandfather's farm. Always the two together. No other arrangement for one moment considered. A day to be anticipated from one year to the next.

Leaving our parsonage home early Thanksgiving morning. Taking the slow accommodation to the hills. Knowing the station names by heart. Eager for each tawny little depot with its long platform. Blanketed horses attached to two-seater wagons, tied to old hitching posts. Patiently awaiting home-coming families.

The train laboring along up-grade, through long wooden stretches bare of leaves. Weather gray. Hills purple. The short, thick-set conductor with a large black mustache moving up the aisle. With a—"How old is this child?"

Feeling big that I, too, have a ticket of my own. Flourishing my doll recently given me by a church trustee. A very elegant doll, in gray cape and beaded dress.

Scrambling up our belongings at last. Tightening up our fur neck pieces. The conductor calling, "Botsford. Botsford."

Grandfather waiting on the platform. Buttoned up to the chin in rusty overcoat. Plush cap pulled down over his reddish hair. The russet canopy-top waiting. Nellie and Daisy, a sleek pair of bay mares, ready to start. Air tingling. Four miles to go.

Father on the front seat with grandfather. Mother, my sister, and I tucked in on the back. A buffalo robe over our laps.

The gravel road narrow. Under touching birches. The horses holding back well on the down grades. Slow up the steep winding hills. Grandfather chuckling, telling us the latest news. A new pair of oxen to show us. Matched Devons. Sure to win the blue ribbon at the next county fair.

Arriving at the rambling white farmhouse. The dogs dashing out to meet us. Rufus, the red Irish setter. Sport, the little spotted beagle.

Grandmother standing in the doorway. A spare woman in black alpaca and small white apron edged in crocheted lace.

Inside, great-grandmother Holmes coming from the kitchen. A little old lady with twinkling blue eyes. The renowned cook of the family. Her round face flushed from basting the birds in the oven of the big kitchen range. A warm spicy odor pervading the whole house. Turnips and potatoes cooking in iron kettles.

The dining-room table set to full length. Spread with a linen cloth hand woven by great-grandmother's mother. The tall silver castor in the center. The old-fashioned, gilt-edged dinner set. Fat goblets.

Watching the food put on the table. The octagon platter with two partridges, two quail, and three woodcocks. All luscious brown with giblet gravy. The supplementary rabbit pie made in a milk pan. Crust light brown, flaky, tender. A Bennington pitcher of heavy Jersey cream. A glass plate adorned with sweet pickled peaches. Currant jelly in a wine-red bowl.

All the family sitting down at once. The hired man included. No class distinction. Father asking a blessing on the food provided.

In the evening, eating crisp, cold apples brought from the cellar bin. Drinking sweet cider from heavy glass tumblers. Standing round the old organ for a sing. Mother playing. Grandmother certain of the notes learned in singing school. Grandfather a quavering tenor. Father, deep bass.

> Bringing in the sheaves, bringing in the sheaves,
> We shall come rejoicing, bringing in the sheaves.

Reading from the large family Bible, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills." Praying for the peace of the household. Thanking God for the year's mercies.

To bed armed with soapstones and hot bricks. Wind blowing in the bedrooms with stinging freshness.

Up early. The hired man bringing in more wood.

Sky gray. Air full of snow flurries. If only there had been snow enough for a sleigh ride to the station.

Tucking ourselves once more in the two-seater. Waving fond good-bys. Grandfather touching the whip to the off horse. Nellie always a little slow in starting.

Talking over the happy holiday. Grandfather hoping partridges will be more plentiful next season. Horses knowing the way. Swift on the last stretch as the train screeches raucously for the last crossing.

Mounting the train steps with a backward glance for grandfather. Thankful for Thanksgiving.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

The Wide Horizon

The Farmer Stacks His Sheaves

By Louis J. Taber
Master, National Grange

[Excerpts From Address Before Annual Session, Columbus, Ohio]

AS THE air clears after our political storm, it is apparent that the basic challenges affecting us remain uncorrected. World peace is the greatest problem before mankind. Unemployment is the greatest single issue in America. Each of these problems is yet to find a satisfactory solution. Back of peace and unemployment the question of food, clothing and shelter remains of primary importance. Agriculture is the bedrock and source not only of raw materials essential for life and happiness, but is the balance wheel and the stabilizer in periods of upheaval. . . .

Rural life asks no special assistance not given to other callings, but real farmers have a right to demand an opportunity for continued development, growth, and the assurance that agriculture will enjoy a square deal and fair measure of the rewards of life. The basic aspirations of our rural population can be roughly grouped under four general heads:

1. A permanent national policy for rural life.
2. Organization and co-operation to defend the interests of agriculture.
3. Stability of income sufficient to maintain a satisfactory standard of living for the farmer and his family.
4. Educational, social and spiritual opportunities for growth, health and happiness. . . .

Agriculture asks for equality rather than favors. We want economic justice rather than subsidy. Until the government removes special favors it has granted other groups, or until the farmer's handicaps are lessened, government assistance will be required. . . .

* * *

Regardless of government policy or organization, unless the farmer can receive a price sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living, no program can succeed. While we want to increase farm production, the farmer has no desire to grow two pounds of fiber or two bushels of grain just to enable other groups to make the additional profit or to give employment in the handling of his products. In short, we must maintain a rural price structure that will give an income that will enable the farmer to pay his debts, and enjoy the opportunities of this age.

To stabilize and increase farm income requires better marketing methods, lower production costs, tariff adjustments, sound monetary structure and a host of other problems, some of them legislative, some economic, all of which demand adjustment and development. . . .

Our Grange fathers demanded "Tariff for all, or tariff for none," and on that program we have consistently battled through the years. The farmer has not received equal direct benefit from the tariff structure, because most of our basic commodities, like wheat and cotton, have their prices determined largely by the world markets. Thus in many cases the farmer has paid increased production costs caused by the tariff without corresponding benefit. It is indeed unfortunate that America has continually treated the tariff as a political rather than an economic problem. . . .

The Grange has long contended that the farmer is a consumer as well as a producer. We oppose any tariff rates so high that they breed monopoly or grant undue profits, or burden the consuming public. There should be a gradual lowering of some excessive rates. . . .

Modern civilization compels governments to be more complex and also more expensive, but the cost of government has reached the danger point. The crying need of the hour is economy, reorganization and efficiency. Every citizen should be compelled to make a contribution to government in accordance with his ability to pay and benefits received. We must broaden our base of taxation because farms and homes and the small business man are now carrying a crushing load. The first step is to develop sound thinking toward debt. . . .

* * *

There is duplication and overlapping, emphasizing the demand for immediate and thorough reorganization of the entire machinery of our Federal Government. Agriculture must be on guard when this takes place, to see that the interests of our calling are protected. We must demand that all land use problems be centered in the Department of Agriculture. Forestry and soil conservation must be retained in this department and related bureaus transferred to it.

For generations we have been singing that this is the "Land of the free and the home of the brave." Unfortunately we have stressed freedom and placed almost no emphasis on courage—the kind of courage that led our fathers across the sea, through wilderness, over a continent . . . guided by the ever beckoning hand of that freedom which we today enjoy. . . . The necessity of giving, serving, and making sacrifice has to some extent been replaced by the willingness to accept the fruits of another's toil. Speculation, gambling, despair and loss of hope have caused many people to lose that indomitable courage and fighting spirit which we must restore if our children are to enjoy the freedom, privileges and opportunities that should be their heritage. . . . In the struggle for a better life we must apply that type of courage which does not ask for special privilege or depend upon force or chance. The challenge of the hour is to match our sacrifice and service with the needs of liberty and humanity.